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France Alone Gives Reasons For Not Meeting War Debts; Others Simply Do Not Pay

And Finland Again Is Only One to Meet Debt to U. S.

Reaps Its Rewards

French Note Says Domestic Conditions Prevent—Is Bid for Friendship

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15—References to democracy and to disarmament—both apparently definite overtures to the American Government—were included in France's reply to the United States that it wouldn't be able to pay its war debt installments due today.

Five other foreign governments also said they would be unable to pay, but none of them included in their notes to Washington these significant references to general world political circumstances. Only one remittance was expected today from the whole list of 13 European debtors, and that is Finland, whose $231,315.50 follows its regular routine. This little Baltic republic, by making semi-annual payments when all the rest of the world defaulted, has built up a store of tangible credit in the United States which can hardly be overestimated.

Finland Reaps Benefits

Recently, big exhibitions of Finnish wares were held in large American department stores, with apparently satisfactory returns to Finnish manufacturers and exporters. Though the nation's production is relatively small, it has carved out a special place in the United States, and its returns for its war-debts payments down through the years are considered likely to be manifold.

The other debtors, including Great Britain and the major nations of Europe, owe today $154,862,658.24. Their payments previously due and unpaid total $1,159,958,451.15.

France is the only nation that has officially stated its desire to re-open the question. The statement, made by Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos to William C. Bullitt, American Ambassador to France, a fortnight ago, served for the first time since 1933 to bring the war debts issue into the forefront. But such diplomatic talks as have been held behind the scenes have led to no results. No official discussions have been inaugurated.

France Needs a Friend

The French note gave strongest possible indications of a desire to get on warm terms once again with the United States. Plainly, the ebb and flow of European politics has made it important to France to seek all possible powerful friends, both for the sake of fresh borrowings—now banned under the Johnson Act—and for general political motives.

And in its refusal to make any payment on this due date, the French Government ascribes part of the reason to economic depression within its own country, rather than altogether blaming international transfer difficulties. Inability to collect the needed sums from the French taxpayer, rather than difficulties of transfer, are now more convincing to the American people in the light of records of vast transfers of sums from France and all other European countries which have been coming regularly during the period that the debts have been in default.

France Explains

The French note first takes cognizance of the American offer, made by R. Walton Moore, Acting Secretary of State, to reopen debt discussions at any time, and adds:

"Desirous of promising only what it will be able to perform, it regrets profoundly that the distressing economic depression which the country has just undergone and the state of world relations do not permit it as yet to present any proposals.

"Such proposals, in view of the disequilibrium of the balance of trade and the balance of payments, might have an influence on its effort toward recovery and might compromise the beneficial effects of the international monetary understandings in which it has been happy to participate recently.

"It hopes that these co-operative understandings, together with the improvement of world economic conditions, and also the triumph of the democratic thesis which it is endeavoring to sustain by the limitation or armaments, will permit it to open, through normal diplomatic channels, negotiations with a view to an arrangement acceptable to both countries which would strengthen their bonds of friendship and of confidence, to the benefit of the welfare and the peace of the peoples."

Holds Much Significance

This final paragraph is significant from several angles. It compresses into a single sentence:

1. A reference to the American-French-British monetary agree-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Finland, as Usual, Sends Its Payment

By the Associated Press

Helsingfors, Finland, Dec. 15

Finland considers debts "payable when due," Finance Minister Juho Niukkanen said today, explaining his country's continued record in alone sending its semi-annual installment to Washington.

"Finland is repaying the United States and all other loans," the minister added, "because in our opinions all debts are payable when due."

"The payments offer no difficulty. The budget is balanced, and the national debt is being reduced every year. Taxation is not heavy and there is no unemployment."

French Settlement Of U. S. Debt Tied With Arms Accord

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Dec. 15—New negotiations for a war debt settlement are expected here to begin at Washington early next year as a result of the French Government's note today containing formal expression of France's hope for reaching a satisfactory arrangement.

The French note "profoundly regrets that the economic crisis in France and the state of world economic relations do not yet permit the Government to present specific proposals," in response to America's request for payment of the installment falling due today.

France's unfavorable trade balance is invoked as a reason why any proposals "would run the risk of compromising French economic recovery and nullify the good effect of the recent international monetary agreement."

Premier Léon Blum has offered Georges Bonnet, former Minister of Commerce, the mission of going to Washington to negotiate a new debt settlement. M. Bonnet, who conducted the negotiations for the recent Franco-American trade treaty, is felt here to be particularly well qualified for the task.

M. Bonnet is generally expected to accept the mission and would become French Ambassador Extraordinary to the United States for a maximum period of six months.

Considerable significance is attached here to the fact that the note bases hope for a satisfactory debt arrangement on three factors: The Anglo-Franco-American monetary accord, improvement in world economic conditions and "the triumph of the democratic thesis which the French Government is endeavoring to support by the limitation of armaments."

This appears to imply that France's ability to make a serious offer to the United States is largely dependent on the success of the proposal which France intends to launch soon calling for a world-wide pact to check the arms race.

The general impression in well-informed French circles is, though the negotiations will be extremely difficult and any excessive optimism would be unwise, the French Government would not have offered to begin negotiations unless it felt convinced that a possibility really exists of reaching a mutually satisfactory compromise.

Britain Warns Spain Must Be Kept Intact

Eden Bans Financial Aid to Powers Offering Threat to Peace

Bid to Germany

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 15—British public opinion wholeheartedly approves the unmistakable warning that "maintenance of the integrity of Spain and the Spanish possessions" is of vital interest for Britain, as given by British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, speaking at Bradford last night. It is hoped that this warning will help to bring the breaches of the international non-intervention agreement to an end by showing the powers concerned that there is little fruit to be plucked from intervention in Spain.

The Warning Note

Mr. Eden paid a grateful tribute to the United States message of "sympathy and support" for the Franco-British efforts to make the non-intervention agreement really effective and their offer of mediation.

Then he added the warning to any state whose head the cap might fit —"I need hardly say that it is a consideration of great moment to us that when Spain emerges from the present troubles her integrity should remain intact and unmenaced from any quarter."

A Price for Colonies?

The Foreign Secretary also answered German complaints that she could not get raw materials without colonies. Britain, he said, is anxious to see the world turn from armament competition to economic co-operation, as was shown in the recent three-power monetary agreement.

"But," he added, "—and this is fundamental—this country cannot be expected to render help to others either in the economic or financial sphere if the only result of such action is to be a further piling up of armaments and consequent further stress and strain on the fabric of world peace."

Answer to Dictatorships

Once again Mr. Eden reiterated Britain's unchanged determination "to reject the dangerous doctrines which would have us divide the world into dictatorships of the Right or Left." The refusal, however, has added significance on this occasion since it was uttered the day following the pastoral letter by Roman Catholic bishops of England calling on the laity to form an "organized apostolate of the laity" against the "organized forces of communism."

Mr. Eden said that the criterion by which states should be judged is not the "form of government in this or that country," but "their willingness to keep the peace with their neighbors and to observe treaties which are framed to keep the peace."

Unilateral Action

Mr. Eden then added: "There must be a limit to unilateral denunciation or we shall reach the point where force, and force alone, is the arbiter in international relations."

Here was another warning to Germany with whom, however, Mr. Eden stressed that Britain is anxious to co-operate "not only in a western agreement but in European affairs generally" — provided, of course, that Germany is ready to abide by the rules he laid down, namely treaty observance and limitation of armaments.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Tuesday, Dec. 15

Britain—Eden Reaffirms Non-Aggression Stand

"I need hardly say that it is a consideration of great moment to us that when Spain emerges from her present troubles, her integrity should remain intact and unmenaced from any quarter."

Once again Great Britain, through Foreign Minister Anthony Eden, speaks with stern accents. Only a fortnight ago, Mr. Eden stated that Britain would protect Belgium against unprovoked aggression.

Far from hauling up the drawbridge over the most of the English Channel and retiring to its snug little isle, Britain speaks with increasing power in the affairs of Europe. Aggression in Belgium is not palatable, neither will aggression in Spain prove more so. If militant nations thought Britain was stepping out of European diplomacy and leaving the field to them, they appear doomed to disappointment.

Mr. Eden thrusts Britain like a wedge between the clashing ideologists of fascism and communism. Nations should not be judged by their forms of government but by their willingness to keep the peace, he said. Neither the "Fascist International" nor the Communist International appeals to Mr. Eden. They both contradict the all inclusiveness of internationalism which most of the democracies deem essential to peace, Mr. Eden indicated.

G. O. P.—New York Committee Stays Conservative

Hamilton Fish Jr., Representative from New York state, has been blowing gusty blasts on the political trumpets summoning the liberals to take command of the G. O. P., exorcising even the conservative newspaper columnists and shaking John Hamilton as he sits on the throne of chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Bertrand L. Snell has said the Republicans should become friendly to much liberal legislation.

Today the public strives to analyze the import of the election of William S. Murray, Utica chemist, to the chairmanship of the New York State Committee, a key position of all the G. O. P. offices. Mr. Murray is regarded as the conservative Old Guard's candidate. William F. Bleakley's liberal candidate, Edwin F. Jaeckle, was defeated. The election was unanimous, with Mr. Snell and Mr. Fish voting.

President—Economic Decisions Called For

President Roosevelt is expected in Washington late today. The cruiser Indianapolis, bringing him from the Buenos Aires Peace Conference, anchors in Charleston. Once Mr. Roosevelt is at his White House desk, he will confront accumulated domestic issues.

The issue of the budget, inextricably entangled with relief, will demand an early audience. Prospect for a budget nearer balance is

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Kansas Pilot Receives Flying Trophy

Wide World — A. A. Silva — Dewane L. Wallace — Señora Silva

Major Award of the Ninth Annual All-American Air Maneuvers Held in Florida Recently Was Won by Mr. Wallace, Kansas Pilot. Señor and Señora Silva of Argentina, Shown Presenting the Prize, Are the Original Donors

Good-Will Flier To Brazil Meets Delay in Florida

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 15 (AP)—Joseph Costa of Corning, N. Y., arrived here yesterday on a good-will flight to Para, Brazil, and learned there were so many preliminary formalities demanding attention that he might not get away for two days.

Mr. Costa landed at municipal airport from Jacksonville, Fla., expecting to take off in an hour for Havana and San Juan, P. R. Airport officials learned he had not made the necessary arrangements and advised him to seek assistance of Pan American Airways.

The flier had to obtain permission to make landings he contemplates en route, arrange for refuelings and complete customs formalities.

De Seversky Sets Record In Miami-Havana Flight

HAVANA, Dec. 15 (AP)—Maj. Alexander P. de Seversky set a new speed record for amphibian planes from Miami, Fla., to Havana yesterday, but almost cracked up as he landed.

Coming down at Camp Columbia airport after a 220-mile flight which took one hour and 14 minutes, de Seversky's monoplane took one bounce into the air, dipped its right and then its left wing into the grass and finally leveled off.

His top speed for the trip was 226 miles an hour and he bucked headwinds all the way, the plane designer asserted.

On his first takeoff from Miami, de Seversky almost encountered disaster and was forced to return. A cap on the oil tank came off and he and his passenger, James Killgallen, New York newspaper man, were doused with oil. De Seversky headed back and made a forced landing at Miami.

The aviator said he might take off from Havana in a few days in an attempt to break the record to New York.

Jobless Pension Act in Alabama Voided by Court

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 15 (AP)—A three-judge Federal Court ruled today the Alabama unemployment insurance law violated both the State and Federal constitutions and granted complaining firms a permanent injunction against its enforcement.

The court, made up of Judges Samuel H. Sibley, C. B. Kennamer and R. T. Ervin, did not pass on the constitutionality of the federal unemployment insurance act, which was challenged in the same case.

The decision was handed down in the cases of the Gulf States Paper Corporation and the Southern Coal & Coke Company against Attorney General A. A. Carmichael and the State Unemployment Insurance Board.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP)—The first case to test the taxing provisions under the unemployment insurance section of the Federal Social Security Act was filed in the Supreme Court today by George P. Davis, a stockholder of the Boston & Maine Railroad.

The suit challenged constitutionality of title nine of the act which imposes a tax on employers of eight or more persons to provide the insurance.

Mr. Davis appealed from a ruling by Judge George C. Sweeney of the Federal District Court in Boston holding the tax constitutional and dismissing the bill of complaint.

The Supreme Court was asked to rule on the controversy without waiting for a decision by the First Circuit Court of Appeals. The high tribunal rarely permits such procedure.

Neutrality Pact Is Signed By 12 Americas—Rest Later; Roosevelt Is Back in U. S.

President Faces Difficult Task of Reorganizing Administration Forces

Unanimity Hoped For in Full Conference—American League Move Is Off

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Dec. 15 (AP)—Twelve of the 21 delegations at the Pan-American Peace Conference affixed their signatures to a revised United States neutrality plan today.

They signed as sponsors of the proposal before it was to be sent to a committee. Its chief proponents hoped the project would have the unanimous sponsorship, that three other peace measures have received.

The peace organization committee unanimously approved the recommendation of its chairman, Juan Antonio Buero of Uruguay, to postpone consideration of creation of an inter-American court of justice until the next regular Pan-American conference at Lima, Peru, scheduled for 1938.

Roosevelt Sends Message

Members of the committee heard a message from President Roosevelt, in reply to a committee message Saturday, which informed him of unanimous agreement on a plan for peace and maintenance of security.

This excellent result of the unceasing efforts on the part of the members of the commission in the inter-American conference will be an inspiration to all the peoples of the Americas. The conference is justifying the highest hopes of all of us. Good neighbors we are and good neighbors we shall remain.

Last-minute objections by Argentina—which were in part responsible for postponement of today's scheduled plenary session until tomorrow—were answered in a final revision.

The project, in its final form, closely follows the original recommendations of United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull for unification of five existing peace pacts into a more workable plan.

The three proposals which already had won unanimous sponsorship from the representatives of the 21 American republics who gathered to strengthen the American peace structure were:

1. A plan for inter-American consultation to consider joint action in case of war within or without.
2. A reiteration of the principle of non-intervention by one nation in another's affairs, and for joint consultation if intervention appears necessary.
3. A resolution urging ratification of the existing inter-American treaties by all the 21 republics.

Objective of Proposal

The neutrality proposal's objective is to set up machinery for consultation among American republics in the interest of conciliation, as a preventative of war and as an agency to create whatever mutual neutrality program may be necessary should an emergency arise.

Consultative machinery also was the keynote of the security and non-intervention measures which, a peace triumvirate with the neutrality proposal, are expected to come up for final approval at a plenary session tomorrow.

These projects provide for consultation in the event of an American war, a war outside the Western Hemisphere or a menace to the security of the American republics from any source. They also propose consultation in event joint intervention in any American republic should be deemed necessary.

Sumner Welles, Assistant United States Secretary of State in charge of Latin American Affairs, and Jose M. Cantilo of Argentina both expressed confidence the final draft of the neutrality project would get virtual unanimity of approval today.

Carlos Concha, head of the Peruvian delegation, however, pointed out there had been no indication of the stand either of Bolivia or Paraguay.

Lighted Highways Are Urged in Place Of Auto Headlights

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 15 (AP)—An authority on highway lighting suggested in effect today that lights might be taken off automobiles and placed above highways as a means of curtailing night accidents.

Lighted highways, said Dr. Frank C. Caldwell, chairman of the National Illuminating Engineering Society's committee on street and highway lighting, offer a logical means of reducing accidents due to "poor seeing."

Dr. Caldwell, consultant on automobile lighting to the Ohio State Bureau of Motor Vehicles, said his committee estimated that the lighting of 50,000 miles of highways in America, at "danger" points would save each year not less than 5000 lives.

The Ohio State University electrical engineering professor pointed out that night accidents make up about half the total highway mishaps, although night traffic is only one fourth to one fifth of the 24-hour total.

Rebel Chief Radioes General Chiang Slain; Martial Law in China

Japan's Penetration Into North China Deferred

Military Needs Get First Place

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING—Japan's economic advance through North China has seemed to be slowing down as the main projects of Sino-Japanese economic co-operation now being pushed by Japance militarists encounter various problems which military enthusiasm has so far failed to dissipate.

The most serious setback has been the failure of the China Development Corportion—Hsin Chung Kung Ssu—the subsidiary of the Japanese South Manchuria Railway which is entrusted with supervising the whole program of economic expansion, to find badly needed money in Japan with which to increase its capitalization from 10,000,000 to 100,000,000 yen. Recently announced with considerable fanfare, this step has had to be abandoned for the time being, and there is no indication that Japanese capitalists consider North China a good enough risk to invest that much money.

Projects in Abeyance

With lack of capital holding up the expansion of the China Development Corporation, several subsidiary projects which it would control are necessarily being held in abeyance. These are, briefly:

1. The Tientsin-Shihchiachuang Railway, which would run 150 miles through southern Hopei province to link Tientsin with the rich mineral deposits (coal, iron, aluminum) of Shansi. Its estimated cost is $20,000,000 silver.

For Tangku Harbor

2. The Tangku Harbor Project, estimated to cost $15,000,000 and designed to develop the largest harbor in North China at the mouth of the Peiho river which flows past Tientsin.

3. Peiho river Conservancy Project ($10,000,000), which would deepen this strategic river for seagoing boats and reclaim thousands of acres of farmland now annually inundated by floods.

4. The Chan Hsiao Trading Company, a $5,000,000 corporation proposed to carry on extensive rural credit operations, largely for the expansion and improvement of cotton-raising in North China.

Another disappointment in Japanese circles is believed to be the general deflation of public and official enthusiasm over the Lungyen Iron Mines, which have been taken over (under Japanese pressure) by the Hopei Chahar Political Council and are to be run as a state enterprise financed jointly by Chinese and Japanese capital.

Much Intrigue

Back of the Lungyen mines and foundries lies a whole history of political intrigue and mismanagement that will be difficult to escape as the project is put back on its feet. The mines were started at Hsuanhua near Kalgan, and an immense foundry was erected near

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

George VI in Role Of Business Man At Royal Duties

LONDON, Dec. 15 (AP)—George VI set about building a reputation as "the business-man King" yesterday by spending 150 minutes transacting state business while his family waited at home to celebrate his birthday.

The new monarch first dispatched to Parliament his pledge "With God's help and supported by my dear wife, to uphold the honor of the realm," and then turned to practical affairs of state at Buckingham Palace.

Hundreds stood in the rain to catch a glimpse of the new King-Emperor as he arrived at Buckingham from his Piccadilly home to receive Viscount Halifax, Lord Privy Seal, and get off to an early start on the tasks of Empire, many of them delayed and ignored during the days of crisis preceding King Edward's abdication.

There were also thousands of messages of congratulations from heads of other states to be answered.

Queen Elizabeth officiated at the family birthday party. Guests included Queen Mother Mary, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, the Princess Royal, the Earl of Athlone, brother of Queen Mary; and the new King's daughters, the Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose.

The King conferred the Noble Order of the Garter on Queen Elizabeth on the occasion of his birthday observance, a court circular announced.

Reading the royal message to Parliament in Commons, Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin praised King George VI who "more than any of his brothers resembles" his father and who "has the same devotion to duty. Whatever may happen to him, no personal predilections of any kind will stand between him and what he conceives to be his duty—and that is to fulfill his great task as King and Emperor."

An American committee of parliamentarians will be formed tonight at an informal dinner with its object to study United States relations and to discuss them with distinguished American visitors.

Nanking Startled by Marshal Chang's Announcement

General Taken Captive by Rebels

NANKING, China, Dec. 15 (AP)—Martial law throughout China was proclaimed today by the Nanking Government shortly after rebellious Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang had announced the killing of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and at least three other military leaders.

The central administration laid down a mass prohibition against all demonstrations and political movements.

Government officials gave as the reason for their drastic order the "grave situation arising from multiple assassinations."

SHANGHAI, Dec. 16 (Wednesday) (AP) — Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and several other Chinese military leaders were killed at Sianfu after mutinous troops had rebelled, Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang announced by radio today.

His statement brought to an end hopes for the safety of the Premier, who last Friday was detained during a military rebellion in the inner provincial capital.

Marshal Chang announced that these others were killed:

Gen. Chiang Tso-pin, former Chinese Ambassador to Tokyo.

Gen. Chiang Fang-chen.

Gen. Chen Cheng, commander of bandit-suppression forces on the Shansi, Shensi, Suiyuan and Ninghsia borders.

The rebel marshal's declaration came on the heels of direct advices from Nanking in which W. H. Donald, adviser to the Central Government, declared that he had personally seen the military overlord and found him in good health and spirits.

(Mr. Donald's report, however, did not state the exact time the Australian-born adviser had seen Generalissimo Chiang nor did it tell exactly when his information to Nanking officials had been telegraphed from the interior.)

Broadcasting from Sianfu, Shensi provincial capital, Marshal Chang also declared that several other Chinese generals in addition to the four he named had been slaughtered. He did not give their names, however.

The assassinations which the young marshal announced personally by radio appalled the nation.

Shanghai, Peiping, Tientsin and Nanking newspapers issued extra editions attacking Marshal Chang.

NANKING, China, Dec. 15 (AP)—The Nanking National Government resolved unanimously tonight to crush subversive and rebellious forces of the North.

The National Executive Yuan met for the first formal session under the chairmanship of Dr. H. H. Kung, who took over the Generalissimo's civic functions when he was taken.

It decided without dissent to:

1. Continue Chiang Kai-shek's domestic and foreign policies.
2. To carry out the bandit-suppression campaign in the North.
3. "Never relax" operations against subversive elements in Suiyuan and other districts.

This seeming spirit of no compromise with the Communist-supported Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang, who seized the generalissimo at Sianfu last Friday, coincided with overwhelming pledges of loyalty and military assistance to the National Government from nearly every province of the Republic.

Chinese Rebellion Declared Basis For Japan's Intervention

TOKYO, Dec. 15 (AP)—That Japan may be forced to take a hand in the Chinese crisis was the belief of Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita who informed the Cabinet that he believed China's Dictator-General, Chiang Kai-shek, was slain sometime between sundown last Friday and dawn Saturday.

The Japanese Foreign Minister told the Cabinet that he based his belief on the fact that Dr. H. H. Kung took over the Generalissimo's position as civilian head of the Government almost immediately after word was received of Marshal Chang Hsiao-Liang's mutiny against the Central Government and capture of General Chiang at Sianfu.

Contradictory

Although the Nanking Government officially contended that General Chiang was still alive, it was pointed out here, it had taken actions which informed quarters interpreted as contradictory to this belief.

Tokyo observers insisted that should it develop that the Soviet Union had a directing hand in the coup d'état, Japan could scarcely remain on the sidelines because of the danger to its own peace and security and that of the whole Far East.

Authorities in Manchoukuo watched the situation with the greatest trepidation, fearing that the rebel leader may attempt to carry out his threat to reconquer Manchuria, where he formerly ruled as war lord.

Particularly worrisome to Japanese officials was their inability to

(Continued on Page 4, Column 8)

Story of German-Japanese negotiations leading to Anti-Red pact: Page 2.

Japan Holds German Accord Not Military but Political; Parleys Marked by Caution

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Rumors of a German-Japanese pact with far-reaching political and military implications began to circulate here early in November, when the German Ambassador to Japan, Dr. Herbert von Dirksen, returned to Tokyo from a leave of absence in Germany.

One source of the rumors was a report which appeared in the Japanese press to the effect that the Privy Council before the end of the year would be called on to consider a diplomatic document of considerable importance.

The Japanese newspapers, always quick to spin an interesting yarn, even out of rather slender factual material, jumped at the conclusion that the document was a German-Japanese pact. Speculation was further stimulated by the calls which Dr. von Dirksen paid to Premier Koki Hirota and Foreign Minister Hachiso Arita.

Then a press ban was clamped down on all mention of the subject by newspapers published in Japan; and at the same time foreign news telegrams discussing the subject were rigorously censored. This marked the first widespread application of censorship since the outbreak of Feb. 26, 1936.

Wether designedly or not this policy of official secrecy and suppression tended to magnify the proportions of the hypothetical agreement in the reports which leaked out.

It is not altogether easy to balance the divergent rumors about the content of the pact against the denials and reserved statements which have been given out by official quarters in Tokyo and Berlin and to arrive at an approximate idea of the true situation. The viewpoint of a high German diplomatic representative with whom the writer had the opportunity of discussing the question in Tokyo, however, seems to deserve consideration.

German Viewpoint

This viewpoint, in brief summary, was as follows:

"No military alliance between Germany and Japan has been concluded or is in contemplation. Our countries are too far away; our spheres of political interest too different. On the other hand, there are many clear evidences of increasing cordiality in German-Japanese relations. We are the foremost European country in the Japanese market. There are also certain points of cultural and spiritual sympathy between the two countries. For instance, we both regard communism as a highly undesirable element in our national lives and in the international sphere. We also share much the same attitude about the duty of the individual in relation to the state. All this is calculated to make for greater friendship and mutual understanding.

"There is one other point that should be borne in mind. China is an excellent customer of ours and we desire to preserve the best relations with China as well as with Japan."

Closer Understanding

This statement reflects fairly well, in general terms, the possibilities and the limitations of German-Japanese understanding. Closer cultural contact through exchange of professors and lecturers, enlarged trade relations, a mutual declaration of solidarity against communism—all these things are well within the bounds of probability. It will certainly not be surprising if Japan turns to Germany for a part of the munitions and modernized weapons of warfare which will be required for the Japanese Army's big program of new armament.

Germany, Japan and Manchoukuo are already linked up commercially through a triangular barter trade arrangement. Germany, which needs the soya beans which are a staple export of Manchoukuo, has agreed to purchase Manchoukuan products to a value of 100,000,000 Manchoukuo yuan (a little less than $30,000,000) annually, paying for three quarters of this amount with foreign exchange. The other quarter is to be paid in German marks, which Manchoukuo will use for the purchase of German goods. There are provisions for diminishing the purchases if Germany's foreign currency position is especially difficult or for increasing them if Germany's normally favorable trade balance with Japan improves beyond a specified figure.

But it is a long step from cordial political, economic and cultural ties to an outright military alliance. There are strong reasons for doubting whether this step has been taken.

Japan is proverbially cautious in its diplomatic commitments. Its Government would scarcely care to underwrite any war in which Germany might become engaged.

In the same way, Germany would not be likely to bind itself to support Japan if the latter power should become involved in a clash with Great Britain or the United States.

There remains, of course, the possibility of a German-Japanese alliance directed solely and specifically against the Soviet Union. Neither power certainly is on good terms with the Soviet Union and it is by no means improbable that a German-Soviet war would draw in Japan or that a Japanese-Soviet war would find Germany on the anti-Soviet side of the front. But there are so many incalculable possibilities as regards time and circumstance of these hypothetical conflicts that it seems likely that both Germany and Japan will keep their hands free until the fateful moment of decision arrives.

Geographical Distance Factor

The immense distance separating Germany from Japan makes impossible the close advance technical preparation for co-operation which is feasible as between France and Belgium, for instance, or as between Great Britain and France.

The fact that German machinery and chemical products have been making their way very successfully on the Chinese market must also be considered. Recognition of Manchoukuo would offend China more than it would please Japan. The Japanese Army leaders who are the real masters of Manchoukuo are quite content to be let severely alone by foreign powers.

Rogers Peet

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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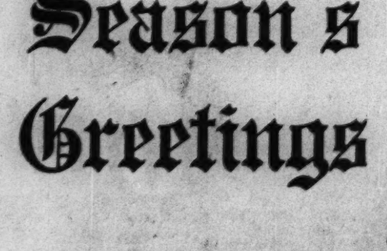
Season's Greetings



Swiss Celebrate Victory Over Savoy

Attempt of Savoyards to scale Geneva's walls with a ladder frustrated in 1602; Protestantism gained by this historic event.

Courtesy Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Henry IV
King of France 1589-1610

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The city has once more celebrated, with its customary éclat, after something like 335 years, the night of the Escalade, when Geneva finally escaped from the menace of Savoy.

During the night of Dec. 11-12, 1602, the Savoyards attempted to scale the walls of Geneva with ladders (hence "escalade"), but their effort was frustrated when a cannonball cut down their ladders and the troops fell back in confusion.

Swiss history is full of episodes of somber interest, and their importance is not merely local. Had Geneva fallen in 1602, the Reformation would, at any rate in French-speaking Europe, and perhaps in the whole of Europe, have received a fatal blow. As it is, Protestantism may be said to have triumphed with the triumph of Geneva.

"Free Zones"

It is interesting at this time when the question of the "free zones" between France and Switzerland is again under discussion, to remember that they were in part imposed on Geneva by the necessity in which the city found itself, in these religious upheavals, to purchase the aid of France against the Savoyards. France and Savoy were at war in 1589, and the Swiss thereupon reoccupied Gex, the Chablais and the Faucigny, in order to put a sufficient territorial basis to a city whose role was universal.

But the French King, Henri IV, played a double game, and the Genevese were obliged to yield to them all the country of Gex, which they had held for 10 years, and which they regarded as their granary. "I have no more right to it than I have to Castille" confessed Henri IV himself.

The Revolution and the Napoleonic regime brought Switzerland largely under the domination of France, but after Waterloo Switzerland obtained, besides a few communes, the institution of a special customs system for Gex, in compensation for the loss of territory which had been promised for the constitution of a Greater Geneva. Evidently, these "free zones" placed France under an onerous disability, since effective customs control was situated far behind the French frontier, but it should be remembered that on the other hand France retained possession of the disputed region.

In 1919 France demanded the revision of these arrangements, which shocked its sense of sovereignty, as Germany was shocked by the disabilities imposed by the Versailles Treaty. The peacemakers agreed only on condition that France should come to terms with Switzerland. This France had not done when Raymond Poincaré, setting a precedent which Germany has followed on a large scale, removed the customs posts.

Hague Sent Case Back

The litigation which followed was complicated, but eventually the Hague Court referred the matter back to the parties for friendly settlement. There is today no cloud on the good relations of France and Switzerland, yet there are still various projects, including one for breaking down the barriers between Geneva and France altogether, and making a "free port" of the city which has practically no hinterland.

At the other end of the Lac de Leman stands the castle of Chillon, which Byron in the poem known to every schoolboy rendered celebrated. It too is a reminder of the struggle for religious freedom waged by the men of the Reformation. It is perhaps the most visited of all castles. The other day a party of Europe's statesmen were shown over the venerable pile by the local authorities. The present writer accompanied them, and with the curator went over the history of the building.

Early History

There is no doubt left by recent excavation and the records of documents, that the Romans once stationed their Legions here. But the earlier castle was destroyed when Rome fell, only to be rebuilt shortly afterwards, as architectural remnants show. It was enlarged and renovated century after century. In the twelfth century it passed into the possession of the Counts of Savoy.

Chiefly it is known as the place in which Bonivard, one of the heroes of the Reformation, was imprisoned. In the vaulted dungeon the writer saw the name of Byron inscribed on a gray pillar near the spot where the prisoner was chained. The poet, who was greatly impressed by the story, is believed to have scratched his own name there. When the Berne troops entered Vaud, they released Bonivard and took the castle from the Savoy family.

Other Famous Castles

Among the other castles which make up the illustrated story-book of Switzerland, there should be mentioned that of Kyburg which has been acquired by the Canton of Zurich and completely restored. Then there are the castles of Bellinzona in the Tessin Canton. One of them was destroyed by the Milan invaders in 1242, but was rebuilt.

Now a museum, the four-turreted castle of Thun overtops the roofs of the old town. At Spiez is an ancient castle which flourished 800 years ago. Almost opposite, on the other side of the lake, is the Oberhofen castle.

Indeed there are throughout the country castles which bear evidence to the long and checkered history of the little country which has, after many centuries, welded into one nation the most diverse elements, and that now attracts to itself more tourists to the square mile than any other part of Europe. There is much to see and much to do for the visitor; but he should not neglect to make himself acquainted with the principal monuments which have defied the vicissitudes of time and the chances and changes of European history.

TVA Strikes Snag In Judge's Order Curbing Activity

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 15 (AP)—A Federal Court order restrained the Tennessee Valley Authority today from extending its power facilities—with certain exceptions.

Nineteen private power companies operating in the valley obtained the temporary injunction yesterday from Judge John J. Gore, but the TVA won exemption for approximately 25 projects which it contended should not be halted "under any circumstances."

Judge Gore said basic allegations of the suit raised "grave issues, both of law and fact, which cannot properly be determined upon a hearing of this kind."

The order will be effective until the power companies' suit for a permanent injunction is heard March 8. This suit challenges the constitutionality of the TVA Act.

The exempted projects include heavy-duty transmission lines, rural distribution systems, substations and other undertakings enumerated in an affidavit submitted by TVA.

Judge Gore emphasized the restraining order was not intended to halt dam construction or terminate electric service to TVA customers already receiving power.

Attorneys for the power companies agreed to these stipulations but protested most of the TVA exemption proposals. TVA counsel contended a condition of work would throw many persons out of employment and disrupt contracts for purchase of materials.

Nanking's Coolness to Soviet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

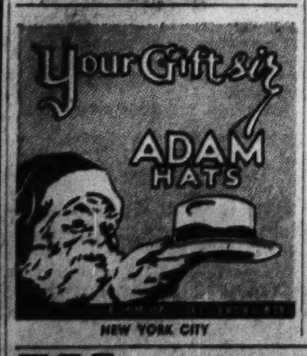
SHANGHAI — What is Soviet Russia's attitude toward tension between China and Japan? This question is heard on every hand throughout the Far East and it is hard to say where the best answer can be found—probably not in Shanghai.

Nowhere does anyone in China appear to look today for considered aid from Soviet Russia on behalf of a country whose National Government has obviously been cool toward all things Soviet, although a position of [illegible] recognition and trade has been resumed.

After the downfall of the Wuhan regime at Hankow in 1927, and the retirement from the China scene of Michael Borodin and other Russian assistants toward Chinese revolution, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and those close to him appeared scarcely less hostile toward Russia than the late Marshal Chang Tso-lin had been in the north. This attitude was presently relaxed and there was a fresh exchange of ambassadors, while it seemed clear that Nanking had received satisfactory assurance that Russia did not purpose to engage in any large-scale aid to Chinese communists openly—about as much as could be expected, all things considered, and an attitude in large degree guaranteed by Russia's current Stalinist policies of putting internal development first.

But passengers on the trans-Siberian railway seem equally convinced that Russia projects no aid to China of a military nature, and that Russia intends to have her military defenses against Japan in apple-pie order. Their testimony dove-tails with that from other sources to the extent that there are new and extensive air fields near Omsk and Chita, that train travelers are forced at times to travel with drawn window blinds so that they cannot see presumed military works—a practice common for some time in traveling through western "Manchoukuo," the Japanese-occupied—but that no Soviet offensive against Japan or even aid to China is in prospect.

Russia would like to see Japan spread herself out in an exhausting and fruitless war in China, it is generally agreed, but while "keeping her powder dry" and her forces on the borders well strengthened, she prefers to do nothing one way or the other for the time being.



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Madrid Declares German Troops Lead Insurgents

MADRID, Dec. 15 (AP)—German troops led Spanish fascists in renewed attacks on government positions near suburban Boadilla del Monte, the Socialist high command charged today.

The roar of a distant battle, apparently centered on the western side of Casa del Campo park, penetrated to the center of the capital.

Government commanders, using binoculars, observed insurgent troop movements. The officers asserted later that the presence of the German soldiers had been "duly checked."

An earlier assault by fascist Gen. Francisco Franco's rear guard was reported repulsed and the insurgent column "destroyed."

In a rain which soaked trenches around Madrid, the fascist troops attacked the Government position of Fresnedilla, 12 miles west of Madrid, with mortars, machine guns and heavy rifle fire.

The insurgents were permitted almost to reach the Socialist front line, the official report said, as the Government troops held their fire.

Then, the Socialist militia launched a driving counter-offensive and, aided by a rolling artillery barrage, pushed back the attacking insurgents and struck their rear guard in the flank.

Three miles to the east of Fresnedilla a simultaneous fascist assault on Valdemorillo, the Government reported, was repulsed in fighting that lasted throughout the morning.

A similar attempt of General Franco's troops to break through the Boadilla-Delmonte line met stubborn resistance from the socialist militia.

In the capital preparations turned from war to celebration of the Christmas.

A collection was started for children of militiamen killed on the Madrid front and to buy food and clothes for the shivering defenders of the city.

The capital was cheered by reports from Catalonia that Luis Companys had been named head of the new Catalonia Government to "re-establish discipline and organize aid for Madrid's defenders."

Sixty thousand men, women and children were escorted to warmer and safer areas during the past week, the military announced. Of these, 30,000 were children.

Thus far, about 300,000 citizens have been evacuated from the besieged city. An estimated 200,000 remained, awaiting transportation to the southland.

Fiscal

(Continued from Page 1)

ment, one of Washington's favorite ventures;

2. Mention of recovery—always an appealing note;

3. Stress on democracy—which President Roosevelt himself enunciated at Buenos Aires.

4. Reference to France's efforts to revive the disarmament effort, particularly calculated to appeal to President Roosevelt, who is said to be meditating a bold disarmament stroke;

5. Mention, finally, of "the peoples"—this Wilsonian and now Rooseveltian touch is very rare in European diplomatic correspondence, but American Presidents frequently draw a line of distinction between the "Governments" and the "peoples" and now the Leftist French Government follows suit.

An Anchor to Windward

From these references, it is plain that the war debt situation is being used somewhat as a diplomatic handle for France to get in touch with the United States once again. With storm clouds brewing in Europe, Paris is plainly anxious to throw out as many anchors as possible, and a more friendly understanding with Washington is an anchor second to none.

The French Government thus reverts to the policies of M. Edouard Herriot, who was always in favor of paying the war debt installments, and away from the more nationalist views of the cabinets which succeeded him.

The reference to disarmament follows calculatedly upon M. Delbos' mention of the subject in the Chambre des Deputies in a debate following President Roosevelt's Buenos Aires speech, which in turn was presaged by warm discussions of the subject at Geneva in the early autumn.

How Washington Sees It

France, therefore, viewed from Washington is banking on two lines of policy: actual rearmament, to the extent of its resources, and disarmament diplomacy. In both lines, the United States could be of substantial assistance. With war debt default wiped out, new French loans could be floated in the United States, and if these were not used directly for re-armament they would be exactly as advantageous in freeing other capital in France or building up the nation's financial and economic strength.

As to disarmament diplomacy, the French leaders—advised by M. Andre Laboulaye, Ambassador to Washington and an old friend of the Roosevelt family—have obviously read the signs in the White House. They realize, as informed opinion here has seen for some weeks, that President Roosevelt is exploring the possibility of a new venture into European politics along the disarmament path.

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The Outbreak in China

Is China to become the Spain of the Far East in a disastrous civil war? Nanking admits the capture of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, virtual dictator and President of the Executive Yuan. His death is also reported, but not finally confirmed. His captor, the former "Young Marshal" of Manchuria, Gen. Chang Hsiao-liang, demands immediate war on Japan, return to him of Manchuria, and recognition of Chinese Communists, as condition for Chiang's release. The immediate news and its background, in summarized form:

Capture of Chiang: Last Friday, Dec. 11, at a hot springs resort near Sianfu, capital of Shensi Province. Shensi is a bleak, mountainous region about 500 miles west and some north of Nanking. It lies along the west bank of the Yellow River inland, southwest of Peiping.

The Captive: Chiang for years has been the "strong man" of China. He has avoided political office for the most part, while keeping up his armies and dictating to civil officials. Repeated campaigns have been conducted against Communists in the south and in the west of China. Chiang has been lukewarm, to say the least, in his opposition to Japanese penetration into China. He is accused by some of working secretly with Japan. Others see in him the only hope of unifying China for eventual war with Japan. When captured, he was in Shensi to curb reported Communist leanings of his subordinates, including Chang, and to spur on the anti-Communist drive in the northwestern provinces.

The Captor: Chang is a son of the former "Old Marshal" of Manchuria, Chang Tso-lin, who was appointed Inspector General in 1918.

Chang Tso-lin's relations with the Central Government of China were loose, sometimes amounting to Manchurian independence. His relations with Japan became strained. He sought to prevent Japan from reaping benefits in Manchuria. On June 4, 1928, he was killed by an explosion which wrecked his train just outside Mukden. Some believed Japanese planned this explosion.

The son, Chang Hsiao-liang, thus started as ruler of Manchuria with strong anti-Japanese feeling. By 1931, relations with Japan were so bad that on Sept. 18 the Mukden incident started an undeclared war which ended in separation of Manchuria and Jehol from China. Chang fled to China. Lately he has been helping Chiang Kai-shek fight the Communists.

Apparent Motives of Chang: The young marshal must know that his capture of Chiang means blackest treason. Some reports say Chiang has been killed, but these are denied. In either case, Chang has staked his head on this coup. Impatience with the dictator's dilatory policy toward Japan may be a prime motive. Desire for possible return to power in Manchuria is another. His alliance with the Communists may be merely expedient.

Nanking's Attitude Toward Demands: It is doubtful wether Nanking could accept the young marshal's demand for immediate war on Japan. Return of Manchuria is only a potential outcome of such a war. Recognition of Communists, against whom Nanking has waged constant war, is unthinkable. Unless Nanking or

Greece Recognizes Italian Ethiopia

ROME, Dec. 15 (AP)—Dictator John Metaxas of Greece yesterday informed Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, that Greece had appointed a consul at Addis Ababa, thus recognizing Italy's sovereignty in Ethiopia.

Japan, Germany and Chile have recognized the incorporation of Ethiopia into the Italian Empire. Austria and Hungary have given recognition in effect, but not formally.

Eastern Air Line Extends Service to Houston, Texas

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 15 (AP)—A 14-passenger Eastern Air Liner headed from Shushan Airport here yesterday for Houston, Texas, inaugurating a new daily round-trip service. Mrs. Marguerite Clark Williams, former screen star, was a guest on the hop extending E. A. L.'s sky lanes from New York to Houston via New Orleans.

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Hope of Peace In Ship Strike Gains Impetus

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15 (AP)—Hopes for a break in the maritime strike, now in its 47th day, remained high today as representatives of offshore ship operators and unlicensed seagoing unions continued peace efforts.

The conferees, meeting in day and night sessions, concentrated on possible solution of the major issue: The unions' demand for control of hiring halls.

Discussions were reported narrowed to employers' rights of selecting competent men through the halls and methods of enforcing agreements and settling future disputes.

Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, expressed satisfaction with the reported progress, but said he did not expect any settlement for "10 days at least."

Unions represented in the discussions are the sailors, cooks and stewards, and unlicensed engine-room workers. Four other unions, the longshoremen, deck officers, engine-room officers and radio telegraphists, are involved in the "united front" strike.

Harry Bridges, coast president of the longshoremen, campaigned in the East for support from Atlantic coast workers.

He and Joseph Curran, leader of rank-and-file seamen in the East, urged renewed picketing of the Philadelphia waterfront. They will address a Madison square meeting in New York tomorrow night.

Col. O. F. Ohlson, Department of Interior representative, continued efforts here to arrange release of a relief food ship for Hawaii.

Insurgent Seamen Pick Board of Trustees

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (AP)—In a new challenge to the present leadership of the International Seamen's union, the insurgent faction heading the east coast maritime strike last night appointed trustees to collect dues and to administer the insurgents' affairs.

The trustees, appointed in a conference attended by representatives of 14 Atlantic and Gulf ports, were instructed to act until the next general election of I. S. U. officers.

Creation of a board of trustees, whose members will be Frederick Nelson Myers of New York, Robert L. Desmond of Marcus Hook, Penna., and Charles Degras of Mobile, Ala., was paralleled by similar action for cooks and stewards.

Gyser M. Manage of New York, Philip Monteldane, representing Gulf ports, and Gerald Lyons of Philadelphia were named trustees for the Marine Cooks and Stewards' Union.

The conferees thus claimed to have brought under their control the three district unions comprising the Atlantic district of the I. S. U., inasmuch as they contend the insurgents already were in power in the Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders union.

This development followed the arrival in New York of Harry Bridges, west coast maritime strike leader, who came in the hope of building a united front with seamen and dock workers of the Atlantic seaboard.

Oil Workers Strike In Venezuela Field

MARACAIBO, Venezuela, Dec. 15 (AP)—Oil field production continued in this section today despite a strike, but suspension threatened unless a settlement is reached soon.

Strikes were called here at La Gunilla and at Cabinas, but only the Maracaibo employees went out.

A long list of demands included employment only of members of the Petroleum Syndicate, pay during strikes, free medical treatment, company housing and free transportation for workers living at a distance from the fields.

Only Asking to Be Harvested With Care

Evergreen Slope in State of Washington
Young Forest of Douglas Fir. Inset—Leading Christmas Trees for Shipment

Church Situation in Reich: Hitler Bans Attacks by Party

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Dec. 15—The truce in the struggle between National Socialists state and Christian churches, which has continued for some months past, shows signs of leading to improved relations, if current reports here today are correct.

Reichsführer Hitler, according to these reports, has indicated to all district leaders of the party that they should cease all attacks upon organized Christianity, attacks which have been made by so many of them in speech or the press in recent months. This action is understood to be due to the protest of parents who are concerned about the effect upon their boys who will have to join the Hitler Youth Organization since it was recently made a state movement by Herr Hitler's decree.

"Fatherland Worship"

Nevertheless, despite pronouncements to the contrary, the appearance of many Hitler youth leaders, including Baldur von Shirach, who continues as Reich's leader of the movement by Herr Hitler's expressed order, can only be interpreted as meaning that "Patherland worship" is the highest religion, beyond which there is no other for the German of today.

It, of course, is no secret that there is a strong anti-Christian section among party members who occupy key positions. In recent months there has been an increase in the number of party members who have left the church to belong to Nordic-pagan groups.

Among these may be mentioned here Heinrich Himmler, Reichs' chief of police, and many of his intimate associates. Victor Luise, head of the brownshirts, and Hugo Georg Mutschmann, Governor of Saxony, and a leading party member.

The anti-Christian views of Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, cultural adviser to the National Socialist party, are well known. But it is an example of the peculiar situation existing at the present time that Dr. Rosenberg is still reported to be a member of Pastor Martin Niemöller's church in Berlin although, of course, never attending there.

Position Far From Clear

The situation between the church and state is certainly far from clear. After potest from opposition Protestants associated with Pastor Niemöller and the Roman Catholic Church, the Reichs' church administration which was appointed by the Government to make peace betwen the Protestant Church and the State also recently protested against the anti-Christian attitude of certain National Socialist leaders.

In other words, all sections of the German Christian community except the unimportant "German Christians" have protested to the Government in this matter. The Reichs' church administration in a protest resolution objected to the powerful anti-Christian element in the National Socialist party which, it declared, have exclusive control of the youth organizations.

Full Ban on Propaganda

The resolution then added: "We expect a thorough suppression of anti-Christian propaganda which openly appears from leading officeholders at numerous meetings, in magazines and general publications, and in educational courses and which disparages in an intolerable manner the Church and everything sacred.

"It is of particular concern to us," the resolution continues, "that youth shall not be educated in a way inimical to Christianity and brought into disastrous state of inward conflict. . . . The Church message must not be restricted to Sunday services or to the limits of the walls of the church, but must be effective in the whole of the remainder of its duty and its work."

Control of Education

In a matter of control of education of German youth no concessions, it will be noted, have been made to Roman Catholic demands repeated continuously since the concordat signed in 1933 that this church should be given control of religious and social training of its own youth. Now Roman Catholic youth, too, will be expected to join the Hitler youth movement since the latter has become the state organization.

At the same time it must be admitted that there has recently been a marked tendency on the part of the state to take a milder attitude toward the church in many respects. For example, a number of Roman Catholics, including monks and nuns, who had been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment for violation of foreign exchange laws, recently have been set at liberty. But further developments must be awaited before it can be definitely seen whether this temporary improvement is going to lead to any real and lasting understanding.

Meanwhile it is pointed out that, despite all that has happened in the past four years in the way of state interference in church life, the National Socialist party has always insisted that it stands on the basis of "positive Christianity."

Ocean Mail Rates Cut by Post Office

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP)—Post Office Department officials said today they had ordered sharp reductions in mail pay rate to ship lines in line with the maritime commission's preparation of a new—and direct—ship subsidy program.

In some instances, an official said, payments to mail contractors were slashed 85 per cent, but he added appeal could be taken to the maritime commission for direct subsidies, replacing the mail payments.

In the mail readjustment, one schedule was increased. The old rate was boosted on mail addressed to points more than 6000 miles away.

Douglas Fir Areas Answer Call for Christmas Trees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Trees in the evergreen areas of Washington, Oregon and British Columbia—Douglas firs, growing in hundreds of acres, marshaled in serrated battalions along the horizon, vivid in the rain, blithe in the wind—almost seem aware of the travel that awaits them by train, by truck and by ocean liner, and of the glittering, tinseled triumph that will mark the journey's end.

The romance is endless. They arrive in Kansas, and grandmother tells how, in her childhood, they had to use a bare-limbed tree festooned with strings of popcorn, and fortunate to get any tree at all; sometimes they had to make a tree by nailing cross pieces to an upright stick. They arrive in Texas, and another grandmother tells how, in her childhood, they had to use mesquite trees, although they had plenty of mistletoe. They arrive in Manila, Honolulu, Kobe, Hong Kong, Singapore, and their fragrance of the deep woods makes a home Christmas for thousands of American families in the Orient.

Shiploads

The practical side of the matter broadens into the dimensions of an important seasonal industry, with upward of 2,500,000 trees shipped annually from the State of Washington alone. In a single day last season, 33,000 trees were loaded on boats sailing to trans-Pacific ports. Under the climatic conditions and with the quick growing habit of the firs, the supply can easily become a permanent one. Foresters agree that thinning a stand by the wise selection of young trees is helpful to the development of good saw-log growth. Christmas trees can be grown in four years from stumps where leaders are left from the tree cutting.

While the prospects are good for making the harvesting of Christmas trees a permanent and profitable industry, as they are gathered today the business is considered by foresters to be something approaching a menace to forest conservation. A bill is already prepared for presentation to the incoming Legislature of this State to remedy the condition, and in Oregon they are considering a similar measure.

Forestry Proposed

"Come and get it" describes the method of harvesting the crop today. The operator bargains with some tax-burdened landowner, who is glad to get possibly 1½ cents a tree for his crop. Untrained transient workers are sent in; and with no regard for proper thinning out, they gather the trees with something like vandalism.

The remedy proposed is to tax the operators 1 cent a tree, which would pay for fire protection, selection and supervision. As it goes now, the operator takes all and returns little. Getting good prices for the trees, he pays nothing to the State in return. It is hoped that this unwise exploitation may be ended, and that the industry may be turned into a profitable and happy by-product of forestry.

Puyallup Season Of Tree-Cutting Pays $150,000 in Wages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—A great center of the Christmas tree industry in the Pacific Northwest is Puyallup, near Tacoma. The cutting season begins the first of November and continues for about 45 days. More than 700 men are employed and the wages total about $150,000.

Civic Associations Merge in Chicago To End Overlapping

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 15—Setting an example to government, which often is asked to merge overlapping departments, two associations for the betterment of government here have merged themselves.

Consolidation of the American Society of Municipal Engineers and the International Association of Public Works Officials is announced, to become effective in January. They will function under the new title of American Public Works Association.

Both are comparatively old organizations, the municipal engineers' group dating from 1894, the public works officials from 1919.

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Tides of British Recovery Bring Sheffield's Production Of Steel to New Records

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHEFFIELD, Eng.—Visitors to London look up at the vast bulk of St. Paul's Cathedral, and wonder how the huge dome is held together. It is bound by two massive stainless steel chains of a total weight of 100 tons. These chains were made in Sheffield.

In the evening, if they examine their knives as they dine, whether it be at a restaurant, a luxury hotel, or in lodgings, they are almost certain to discover that they, too, were made in Sheffield.

Perhaps these visitors, however, have not much leisure for their investigations, for they are going on to a great concert hall to hear a world-famous pianist. The springs of the watches they pull out to ascertain the time were very likely made in Sheffield, and it is practically certain that the steel wire in the instrument on which the pianist plays was made in Sheffield, too.

Britain and Prosperity Meet

The foundation of Sheffield's fame is iron and steel. The city is a partner in an industry which four years ago was plunged in gloom, but which today is greatly prospering.

In 1932 Sheffield steel production was 766,000 tons. In 1935, the last year for which complete statistics are available, it was 1,398,000 tons. For 1936 it is expected to reach 1,500,000 tons.

The increased demand for Sheffield goods is keeping pace with the increasing demand for the steel productions of the rest of the country. Prosperity is no longer "just around the corner." So far as iron and steel are concerned, Britain and prosperity have walked right into each other.

But before the true economic position of Sheffield can be appreciated, her trade has to be set against the background of national iron and steel activity.

The Tide of Recovery

Generally speaking, the condition of the British iron and steel trade as a whole is now highly satisfactory. On this point the figures of national output speak conclusively.

In 1913, the last of the halcyon years before the World War, Britain produced 638,000 tons of steel ingots and castings every month. In 1913, when the depression was almost, if not quite, at its worst, this figure had fallen to 438,000 tons.

Later there came a steady rise, which in February, 1935, reached the cheering total of 769,000 tons. This, however, was only a foretaste of the good things to come. In February, 1936, Britain produced more steel than it had ever done in any single month of its previous history. In April the record was again broken, and it was broken yet a third time in September, with a total of 1,027,000 tons.

Will this prosperity last? In the nineteenth century Britain led the world in the output of iron and steel. It does so no longer. Britain's record annual output stands at roughly 10,000,000 tons. But before the World War Germany reached 16,000,000, while more recently the United States has easily beaten this figure.

In 1900 Britain produced about 16 per cent of the world's steel output. In 1934, the year to which the latest figures refer, this had dropped to 10 per cent. Thus, although Britain's absolute productivity is increasing, its relative productivity is falling. But, even if this is mildly tiresome to an Englishman's feeling of industrial prestige, it in no way affects the fact that British iron and steel are now as prosperous as they have ever been.

Imports and Exports Controlled

A more vital consideration is that of exports. In 1933 exports were under 2,000,000 tons, a heavy fall from pre-war totals, which are difficult to get exactly. A year later they rose to approximately 2,400,000 tons. In 1935 an arrangement was entered into between the British Federation of Iron and Steel and the International Steel Cartel.

By this agreement, imports of iron and steel into Britain are rigidly controlled, while Britain accepts an export proportion equal to the British share in all steel exports in 1934. An important official of the federation expresses himself highly pleased with the results of the first year's working of the arrangement.

In the wide category of cartel products—that is, excluding rails, thin sheets, tin plates, and certain wire goods—Britain exported 470,000 tons in the first cartel year, as compared with 460,000 in 1934.

Affected by Nationalism

This means that Britain attained an excess of approximately 80,000 tons of steel products above the specified quota. Excellent as this is in its way, however, it is plain that Britain has not yet come anything near to rebuilding its export trade in iron and steel on a scale big enough to be a firm foundation of industrial prosperity.

In these circumstances the Sheffield export trades have also suffered. The endeavors of foreign countries to be self-sufficient and so far as possible to curb imports, have reduced the sales of Sheffield products abroad. Moreover, it is the general opinion in Sheffield manufacturing circles that whatever steps may in future be taken to abolish economic nationalism, those countries which have entered upon it in a serious way will retain productive activity in their new establishments. It would therefore seem to be unwise for Sheffield to rely too much on export markets.

Arms Trade and Building

It is in the home market, then, that the reason for the boom in steel must be looked for. It is estimated that home consumption rose from 5,200,000 tons in 1932 to 8,900,000 tons in 1935. Rearmament is a considerable factor, and is likely to become more so. The building trade, too, is very important, and the motor trade plays a big part.

The prosperity of national iron and steel is largely bound up with the fortunes of the two latter industries. There does not seem anything to regret in this. In 1933 building activity was 63 per cent higher than in 1924, and by 1935 the increase was 121 per cent. Since the bulk of new building has for some time been going on in the prosperous south, especially in the neighborhood of London, whose suburbs are constantly being enlarged, this furnishes an interesting example of economic co-operation between the two halves of the country. Otherwise, it is authoritatively stated, there has been no co-operation between Sheffield and the south, certainly not in the way of transfer of labor.

One of a group of articles on recovery in northern England.

A Sense of Enormous Power Is Conveyed by the Giant Pipes in a Sheffield Steel Plant

Keystone

White-Hot Ingot of Steel Shown as It Is About to Go Through the Latest Electric Rolling Mill for the First Process of Rolling

Peiping

(Continued from Page 1)

Peking in 1928 by the corrupt Anfu Government. The Hsuannua deposits are said by Chinese experts to be the richest in China, with an estimated 45,000,000 tons of ore available. The foundry built near Peking was designed to use coal from the near-by mines at Mentoukou, but it was found after the machinery was all installed that this coal was not suitable. As a result coal had to be obtained from mines 100 miles south, while the ore itself was transported over 100 miles from Hsuanhua. Foundry and mines all closed down in 1921 when European iron producers resumed work after the World War.

Complex Problem

Financially and technically, the revival of the Lungyen project promises to be exceedingly complex. Chinese reports state that at least $20,000,000 will be necessary to reorganize the company and pay off its outstanding debts. The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, (British), is claimed by Chinese to be a creditor to the extent of 1,000,000 silver, and it is known that a considerable sum is also due an American firm for technical services rendered at the time the mines were started.

The principal creditor, however, is said to be Lu Chung-yu, who has been designated president of the company if and when it is revived. Mr. Lu is incidentally a former minister to Japan, and was formerly president of the Exchange Bank of China, a joint Sino-Japanese bank which suspended operations in 1928.

The equipment of the foundries near Peiping is out of date, and has been rusting in complete idleness since the plant was closed in 1921. Aside from this there is the difficulty of transporting coal and iron over relatively long distances.

See Little Profit

Operation of the mines at a profit would therefore seem to be impossible at existing world prices, it is believed, and observers here incline more and more to the belief that Japan wants the equipment restored to running order so that in the event of war it will be available for immediate use.

Despite these reverses Japan has, however, scored a major coup in rushing through the recent establishment of the Huitung Air Company, announced as a joint Sino-Japanese concern to conduct a commercial air service between North China and Manchoukuo.

On the books since the Tangku Truce of 1933, when Japanese claim such a line was agreed to by Chinese authorities, the new airline connects Kalgan, Peiping, and Tientsin with Manchoukuo airways at Chengteh in Jehol, Mukden via Chinchow, and with Japan proper via Dairen.

Council Stresses Army Chaplain's Religious Status

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 15—Appointment by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ of America of a special commission to prepare a plan "embodying such a modification of the status of Army and Navy chaplains as will make clear that they are part of the regular ministry of the churches rather than of the armed services of the nation," was recommended by the Council's department of research and education in a report distributed here today.

The report told of uneasiness among church groups concerning the situation in which service chaplains wear military uniforms and receive pay from the United States Government. Growing pacifism among the churches, it added, tended to alienate the sympathies of chaplains.

"The obligation to continue religious service to the members of the Army and Navy establishments," the report continued, "entails the maintenance of a type of service which will preserve all the functions of religious ministry, but which will not be open to the charge that it is inconsistent with the church's true function and with its testimony against war."

Unless the mood of the Christian churches changed with reference to the ethics of war, it said, the church bodies in all probability would continue to withdraw from the support of a uniformed chaplaincy of officers' rank and pay by the National Government.

"The churches are increasingly expressing a determined opposition to war; and in consequence they are expressing disapproval of the chaplaincy as a part of the military and naval establishments and as inconsistent with the true function of the church," it continued.

For Independence

"A system which provides for greater independence of the chaplains' corps is practicable, and the creation of such a service is supported by precedent in other countries. It will vindicate itself in the judgment of the chaplains themselves and, ultimately, in the opinion of responsible military and naval commands."

Efforts to place the ministers of religion in the American armed services upon a non-military basis have been before the Council since 1924, it said.

CHINA

(Continued from Page 1)

obtain news of the direction the crisis was taking.

Conflicting rumors said that General Chiang had been slain, that he had been freed, that a counter-revolution had imprisoned Marshal Chang and that Sianfu, capital of rebellious Shensi province, was being destroyed by flames.

It was reported here more and more frequent battles were being fought between the punitive expedition of the Nanking Government and Marshal Chang's troops.

The Nationalist forces were reported victorious and pressing steadily on to the burning city.

Observers, recalling that when the elder Chang Tso-lin, marshal of Manchuria, was assassinated at Mukden in 1928 news of his death was officially suppressed for 17 days, said they believed China might be pursuing the same tactics respecting General Chiang's fate.

Justifies New Pact

The Japanese Foreign Office, gravely concerned over the developments of the crisis which it alleged was instigated by Communists, was anxiously watching all reports. Foreign Office officials held that Marshal Chang's rebellion had justified the German-Japanese anti-Communist agreement.

Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu, former commander-in-chief of the combined Japanese fleet, said that the world would have on its hands another revolution as bloody and merciless as that of Spain if the Soviet Union supports Marshal Chang.

Admiral Suetsugu, regarded as one of the greatest admirals of modern Japan, said that if Russia intervenes the whole of China may be plunged into civil war and Japan forced to become an unwilling participant to protect the lives and property of its nationals in China.

Blame Moscow

The Japanese Government already has initiated an exchange of views with Germany to determine if the Comintern, with headquarters in Moscow, had initiated the plot.

The press indicated the Sianfu rebellion had improved Foreign Minister Arita's position, rescuing him from a difficult diplomatic impasse and forestalling his resignation and the fall of Prime Minister Hirota's Government.

A storm of public disapproval and censure from the Privy Council over the anti-communism pact caused Mr. Arita to submit his resignation last week.

Roosevelt Back in U. S. Faces Problems of Reorganization

(Continued from Page 1)

are loud in their demands for a balanced budget, when it comes to applying the economy knife they are less definite. The attempt to cut down relief—which is the real producer of deficits—was met by vigorous protests from civic officials, led by Mayor LaGuardia of New York.

Many Have Their Hands Out

Moreover, many governmental departments and newer administrations are well-entrenched in the Capitol, and while they may be reconciled to some cuts, all are eager to get as much as possible. Some of the alphabetical agencies are fighting for very survival, and they can round up influential support in Congress. The process of turning back the still-hungry horde at the governmental feed trough is always infinitely difficult.

More Details Expected

After the budget message is prepared—and the problem is to decide on broad lines of policy, rather than to make balance sheets or write a message—Mr. Roosevelt has to prepare an opening message to Congress and an inaugural address.

There has been some talk of skipping the message to Congress, deferring it until the inauguration on Jan. 20. This procedure now seems unlikely.

Rather, the message to Congress is expected to go into more detailed policies, while the second inaugural—after the example of Abraham Lincoln's classic second inaugural—would be a brief but eloquent statement of ideals and broad objectives.

Nevertheless, ultimate decisions on policies to be included in these two state papers must be pushed to completion in the coming weeks. And however clearly President Roosevelt may see the forest—after his weeks on the high seas—there still remain the individual trees.

An early and delicate problem involves decision on personnel. Probably the cabinet is to be reshuffled. As many as half a dozen members are slated to transfer their labors to other fields. The only sure members, according to general Washington impressions, are Secretaries Hull, Morgenthau, and Wallace. Secretary Ickes has recently consolidated a sometimes shaky position.

Rumors of a new department of social security for Secretary Perkins have been rife. And the more political appointments of Secretaries Roper, Woodring, Swanson, Postmaster General Farley and Attorney General Cummings are definitely up for possible revision.

The job of high commissioner to the Philippines, for which Attorney General Cummings was originally slated in 1932, is again open. Mr. Farley is said to be anxious to recoup his personal fortunes in his dormant gypsum business in New York. Secretary Roper has been sternly criticized for political activities in his department, but his yeoman service is believed to have earned him a post, whether in the Department of Commerce or elsewhere, in the January re-shuffle. Secretary Woodring's appointment in the War Department was only temporary, and Secretary Swanson has been incapacitated seriously in the past year.

Jobs Outside the Cabinet

But beyond the Cabinet jobs, comes a vast tide of important berths. Harry L. Hopkins, like many another young New Dealer, is said to have received lucrative offers from private business, and such offers are tempting to able young men whose salaries sometimes do not even cover their living expenses, and who have no private means. Business has already taken Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell and a whole flock of lawyers and wheel-horse administrators.

The problem of personnel therefore presents itself to the Roosevelt second term in difficult form. Capable men were easy to hire at the government pay-scale in 1933-35. They are more scare now. The law firms, the executive chairs of big commercial houses, and even security and banking houses are absorbing something approaching their normal quota of talent once more.

Good Men Are Scarcer

It is beginning to be appreciated that a higher grade of public servant—because of the depression—went into government work in the last five or six years than at most other times. Their replacement will not be easy, unless the plans for governmental reorganization now under way include the difficult solution of offering adequate pay, keeping out political hacks, and attracting a civil service that is not dulled by mediocrity.

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Why Colonies? Do They Pay? British Find Old German Areas Produce But Little for Export

Third and last of special articles on the German demand for return of colonies.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—When Germany's lack of colonies is blamed for the hard times the Third Reich is now experiencing, it is forgotten that colonies are not considered universal providers.

The total export trade of the whole of the British colonial empire, excluding India, in 1933 was only £178,000,000 to all countries, Britain herself taking less than one third of this total. Britain's total imports of raw materials and foodstuffs in that year were over £520,000,000. Germany's were about 4,000,000,000 Reichsmarks, about £320,000,000.

A few colonies certainly produce a few things in abundance. Some colonies, however, as Britain knows full well, produce comparatively little of anything. The mandated territories which were formerly German are in this category. For example, Tanganyika, the most important of them, had a total export trade in 1934—the latest year for which complete statistics are available—of £2,856,589. No doubt this was divided up among a number of raw materials which Germany needs, but German industry would go very short if it had to rely on Tanganyika alone to supply its needs in any one of them.

Chief Items

Here, in round numbers, are the chief items of Tanganyika's exports:

Coffee—12,700 metric tons, value £430,000.

Tobacco—135 tons, value, £37,000.

Hemp—69,600 tons, value £882,000.

Raw cotton—5700 tons, value £277,000.

Ground nuts—19,200 tons, value £166,000.

Hides and skins—4000 tons value £167,000.

Gold—39,000 oz., value £195,000.

These figures were for 1933, in which year Germany imported (again in round numbers) 130,000 tons of coffee, 87,000 tons of tobacco, 15,000 tons of hemp, 445,000 tons of raw cotton, 316,000 tons of ground nuts, 138,000 tons of hides and skins. Thus, in every item except hemp, Tanganyika's output fell far short of Germany's needs.

Richer and Poorer

Tanganyika is a fair sample of colonial territories. Some of them, of course, are a good deal richer; but others are a good deal poorer. Some, however—Tanganyika among them—have very considerable undeveloped wealth, and there is no doubt that in years to come, though not yet, they will be important sources of supply for a number of key products. Even so, it is as well to remember that the imperial power which governs these colonies cannot, if it would—and it is to be hoped, would not if it could—exploit the resources of the colony exclusively for its own benefit, regardless of the rights of the local inhabitants.

In the category of potentially important sources of raw materials is South West Africa, formerly known as German South West and now under the mandate of South Africa. At present South West Africa has a total export trade averaging about £1,000,000 a year, of which 70 to 80 per cent is in minerals, principally diamonds. The colony exports a few thousands pounds' worth each of tin, vanadium, lead and other metals, but as yet not in sufficient quantities to make any appreciable difference to an industrialized country like Germany. It is thought likely that, when the territory has been fully surveyed, rich mineral deposits will be discovered.

To Develop Resources

The potentialities of the British colonial empire have recently been engaging the attention of the British Government which has undertaken that the question shall ultimately come before the League in order to enable the world as a whole to participate in the development of such resources as are found to exist.

Meanwhile, however, development is constantly going on—mainly on the initiative of private enterprise, although the government is also taking a hand in some places. The financing of this development work is by no means entirely in the hands of British capitalists. As a result of Anglo-American co-operation, for instance, over 400,000,000 tons of copper-bearing ore have already been proved and are being exploited in Northern Rhodesia. The greater part of this is clean sulphide ore giving on an average five per cent of copper. It is possible to produce at a profit as low as £21 a ton.

Rhodesia also possesses important deposits of vanadium, zinc, lead and cobalt.

It should be possible—and it is now generally considered desirable—to extend greatly the participation of foreign capital and enterprise in the work of colonial development.

It is true that Rhodesia is a somewhat exceptional case owing to the vast mineral wealth it contains. The only other British colony with anything like comparable advantages is Malaya whence in addition to abundant supplies of tin come most of the world's supplies of plantation rubber. There is American capital in the Malayan rubber industry and French capital in Malayan tin, but by far the greatest share in the development of both products is held by Britain.

It is worth remembering in connection with Malaya that though rubber is at present one of the world's key commodities, this may not always be so. Half a century or so ago, the indigo plantations of India were exceedingly prosperous—until the chemists discovered aniline dyes. Synthetic rubber has already made its appearance and although it is still much more expensive than the natural product, improved methods of production are constantly being recorded.

How far the chemical substitute will ultimately supplant the natural product not only in regard to rubber but other raw materials is a matter of supreme importance in estimating the potential economic value of colonies.

Germany's Campaign

Germany, under the direction of Col. Gen. Hermann Göring, is even now busy with an extensive campaign on behalf of the substitute. If the campaign succeeds, many colonies will become liabilities instead of actual or potential assets. Would Germany still want her colonies back if her search for substitutes were to succeed?

Even today, the figures prove beyond question that colonies are considered desirable, more on account of prestige and sentiment than because of the raw materials they produce. The wealth derived from colonies is undoubtedly overestimated by those who do not posses them.

The fact that no country which owns a colony is ready to give it up makes possession seem all the more worth while to states without colonies. One of the most difficult aspects of the colonial problem today is that national social status is beginning to be measured largely by the possession or otherwise, of a colonial empire

In these circumstances, the solution of the colonial question appears to lie not in the transference of ownership of bits and pieces of territory from one country to another, but in a different concept of colonial responsibility. Just so soon as the conception of a colony as a trust in which the whole world is entitled to share, is accepted will the colonial question fade into the background.

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By "deep breath" we refer to a problem which has troubled United for many months, and which is partly solved by the new larger fleet of 12-ton land planes. For United's great problem was not a lack of planes, as some might think, but rather a lack of seats-per-schedule.

United's problem, always at hand with its Boeing transports, can be briefly stated by the number "10." Ten passengers are all that the Boeings are able to carry. Let us suppose that 15 passengers were booked for a certain trip—a common occurrence. One Boeing was forced to go loaded under these circumstances, and the other half empty. But the flight nevertheless required a gasoline expenditure for two ships—an expensive and inefficient procedure.

To further complicate the situation. Suppose it is a Christmas holiday and the mail loads increase. Under its contract, United, like other operators, is required to carry all the mail offered to it. Very often in the case of the Boeings, the mail load has exceeded the maximum load permitted if 10 passengers are carried. There was only one thing to do, refuse passengers. Here was the unusual situation of a company forced to turn away business because of these augmented conditions. If the mail load was heavy enough to justify two sections of a flight they are flown anyhow.

Orders for Machines

To add to the situation, the Boeing Company, manufacturers of the fleet used by United, were so swamped with government orders for military planes, that they did not do much about submitting larger transport designs. In the meantime, other air lines, rivals of United for transcontinental passenger business, had tied up the production of Douglas, manufacturers of the most popular transport equipment, with their own orders. United's re-equipment program was therefore stalemated.

The new Douglas equipment, it can be observed, does away to a large extent with the seats-per-schedule problem. On the Los Angeles-San Francisco route, the line will use its new 21-passenger ships, of which there are 10.

The new planes, furthermore, have ample mail and baggage compartments without affecting the passenger load.

Later, when the full fleet comes, 10 14-passenger deluxe club cars of the air and eight 14-passenger sleepers will be placed on the transcontinental route. The former type of equipment will be the same class as the 21-passenger type, except that there will be more room, with only 14 passengers in the cabin. These will be used on daylight trips.

Sleepers and Day Types

The eight 14-passenger sleepers will be used on overnight coast-to-coast flights. All of the new ships, including sleepers and day types, have cruising ranges of 1500 miles, which means that stops can be eliminated and time saved.

Under a schedule prepared by United, passengers boarding planes in New York at 5 p. m., will arrive on the Pacific coast at 8 a. m. Berths would probably be made up after leaving Chicago, and such a trip in all probability would descend only at Salt Lake City, which is the junction point for either Los Angeles, San Francisco or Portland and Seattle.

New features in design and construction, as well as luxury and comfort, are incorporated in the new Douglases which have the quiet luxury of a palatial club car. The air in the cabin is changed every minute. A special steam system preheats the air before it enters the cabin, which enables the temperature in the cabin to be maintained at 70 degrees when the weather outside registers 30 degrees below zero.

The cabin salon is 27 feet long, eight feet wide and six and one-half feet high, and is equipped with every convenience for the comfort of travelers, including galley, stewardess compartment and lavatory.

Each plane carries three pilots, two human pilots and a 1937-type automatic control, which can fly the plane without human hands touching the controls. Both the wings and the propellers are equipped with de-icers.

The smaller, but equally fast 10-passenger Boeings previously in use over the entire system, will be retained largely for inter-city service, to provide frequency of schedule at hours when traffic loads do not warrant the large Douglas transports.

Smart Craft Jam Florida Ports In Record Numbers

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 15 (AP)—America's "luxury fleet" of yachts and houseboats turned southward this year in greater numbers than at any other time since the depression forced hundreds of them into idleness.

The Jacksonville bureau of the United States army engineers said yachts using the intercoastal waterway along Florida's east coast broke records in November and the steady movement is continuing this month.

Palm Beach and Miami, goal for many of the craft, reported crowded facilities with record numbers of pleasure vessels in port.

One hundred and fifty-one southbound yachts passed under the Palm Valley bridge between the St. Johns river and St. Augustine in November, the engineers' office said. This was three times the October number. In November last year the total was 104, the office said. R. W. Watts, city dockmaster at Palm Beach reported virtually all dockage space occupied.

Renewal Expected Of 1400 CCC Camps In Forestry Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15—Close on the heels of the forthcoming congressional debate on the advisability of reducing WPA jobs this winter will probably be a second, involving the Civilian Conservation Corps.

The present law providing for a corps strength of more than 400,000 men in 2300 camps expires on March 31. One of the first duties of the new Congress will be to shape legislation under which the forest camps—now recognized as a permanent offspring of the Government—will continue to operate.

Estimate

For budget reasons President Roosevelt will renew the attempt he made last year to have enrollment in the corps drastically reduced. It is understood that estimates submitted to the bureau of the budget by Robert Fechner, CCC director, call for $300,000,000 for the next fiscal year, or enough to maintain 1400 camps at a full strength of 200 men each for a year.

Members of Congress, for patronage reasons are expected to repeat their campaign to keep all camps in their states running.

If Congress decides to continue the CCC at present strength, it will be faced with an extra problem of appropriating money for new equipment. According to estimates of CCC officials, approximately two thirds of the camp equipment must be replaced next year.

Movable

Originally bought for temporary use, much of the material has been subjected to nearly four years of hard wear. If the corps is cut to its original size, then enough equipment can be salvaged to last for some time, CCC officials believe; but if it is kept at its present size, additional purchases will be necessary.

Heretofore most of the 2300 CCC camps have been of a semi-permanent character, with buildings resembling barracks. Under new plans, now being formulated, permanent structures would be erected out of a prefabricated material. They would be designed so as to be folded like a tent and packed off to a new location when the camp members are needed elsewhere. The cost of the movable buildings is estimated at approximately $20,000 per camp.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

counteracted to some degree by growing municipal rebellion against relief curtailment by the Federal Government.

The 30-hour week, indorsed by the American Federation of Labor, is bound to demand attention. Then there is the housing problem; there is above all, perhaps, the question of whether to extend or restrict government regulation of industry. In the economic sphere, there will be the problem of rising prices, which may invite either brakes on prices or higher wages to offset the rises.

Farm tenancy abuses, possible reforms in the social security and corporate surplus tax measures, crop insurance, the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes waterway treaty, some reorganization of federal agencies and unemployment, all represent problems to which the President will give his attention. Unemployment overhangs the whole scene and much of the legislation will be drafted with the compelling thought of its effects upon unemployment, at once the nation's chief economic and human problem.

China—Nanking Could Put Down Revolt

China's new crisis, emerging from the kidnaping by rebels of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, furnishes little justification for international complications, as Far Eastern students see it.

The rebel, Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang, who holds General Chiang captive in Shensi Province, has, to be true, demanded that China declare war on Japan. But the rebel marshal has only 75,000 troops; Nanking has nearly 2,000,000 with which to fight Chang. Furthermore the Kwansi militarists of South China, who last summer demanded war against Japan, have pledged support to Nanking.

These developments indicate that the rebels are virtually isolated, that they are greatly outnumbered, and that they are not making converts where they might have expected to make them.

Far Eastern observers declare that in the light of these facts it is at least quite unnecessary for Japan to contemplate entering China to help the Nanking Government against the rebels.

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Fun With Antonyms: Truth—error; punctual—dilatory; uniform—varied; concordant — antagonistic; plenary—incomplete; cumulative—decreasing; united—segregated; orderly—unevenly; inaugural—terminal; profuse—scarce.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

Breaking New Ground in Brazil for Liberal Arts

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Brazil's Youthful Colleges

Adding Cultural Courses to Field of Higher Study

By Paul Vanorden Shaw

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

São Paulo, Brazil

Until three years ago, in this city at least, and perhaps in all Brazil, no boy or girl who wished to pursue higher studies, that is, go beyond the Gymnasio or Lyceu, could do so unless he studied law, medicine or engineering. The gymnasios and lyceus, to be sure, were more than mere high schools but not much more, and as a result many sons and daughters of the best families who had neither the desire nor the need to practice law, medicine or engineering studied in and graduated from these professional schools but never entered the professions for which they, theoretically, had prepared themselves. This is merely another way of saying that there were no liberal arts colleges in Brazil nor any institutions for graduate studies in the social sciences.

One of the indirect results of the depression and of the revolutions of 1930, 1932 and 1935 was to focus attention on the cultural situation of the country. The former revealed that in many sections of the country there were people whose sole concern had been to make money and the latter brought to light many fissures in the social, economic and political organization of the country which required repairing. In the phrase of one of the founders of the new educational movements in the nation, Brazil needed an "intellectual elite," men and women who knew something besides business and who had a sound general culture which would enable them to think correctly and more unselfishly than heretofore.

"Faculties" Founded

The immediate result was the creation of universities. At first this consisted merely in organizing into a unit various existing professional schools and giving them supreme command. The next step was the foundation of "faculties of philosophy, sciences and letters," which are the equivalent of liberal arts colleges in the United States and England. Brazilian leaders felt, however, that there were no (or very few) nationalists who knew what a liberal arts school should be. Therefore a large number of professors from France, Germany and Italy have been "imported" for periods of from two to three years. These scholars, many of them distinguished at home, have inaugurated a large number of courses hitherto unknown in Brazilian educational circles.

Many of these courses, new to Brazil, are in the field of the social sciences, sociology, ethnology, human and physical geography, anthropology, etc. With an eye to providing helpful courses on Brazilian life, the Faculdade de Philosophia, Sciencias e Letras of this city, São Paulo, has introduced courses under the leadership of a Brazilian scholar, on Tupi-Guarani and the language, customs and life of these Brazilian Indians are being taught. Also, as an innovation, the well-known professor of the history of Brazilian civilization, Dr. Affonso E. Taunay, is devoting the second semester of his course to a detailed study of the African in Brazilian history. The stress of the social sciences which deal directly and indirectly with racial and cultural problems indicates, along with the specific courses mentioned, that new thought in Brazil considers knowledge along these lines essential to a solution of many problems of the country.

Building Up A Student Body

The idea of courses and four years of study of subjects which do not directly increase the earning capacity of a person is so new that it has been difficult to find students for these faculties. The government of the State of São Paulo, which founded and supports the faculty just referred to, has partially solved the poblem by paying a large number of students to attend. Promising teachers were taken from their schools and registered in the faculty where they draw from the state the same salaries they received while employed. The theory is that this group once graduated and back in the teaching profession will serve to inspire others to avail themselves of a cultural education.

Two of the biggest obstacles to effective teaching and work are the lack of buildiings for the liberal arts colleges and libraries and books. Both here and in Rio de Janeiro the plans are to build Cidades Universitarias. In English and American parlance this means campuses where all the college and university activities will be housed. Furthermore each professor is given a certain appropriation for the purchase of books and thus the library facilities are being increased.

The experiment is being watched with great interest by the small numbers of true intellectuals who fathered the idea of liberal arts colleges. For the moment many are confused by the apparent results achieved. Due to the heterogeneous character of the faculties, as to nationality, it is difficult to obtain the full degree of co-ordination and co-operation which a more homogeneous group of instructors might provide and though the practice has certain advantages in the development of international-mindedness it also results in difficulties which will probably be ironed out in the course of time.

Shoulders To the Wheel

These schools are co-educational and this is another innovation which is being observed with some trepidation by those who are still doubtful as to the desirability and value of giving women the same education as men and of putting them together.

Since the majority of students are more mature than most—most of them having already taught for a few years—no difficulties have arisen as yet. In general the students are a sincere, hard-working group, who have put their shoulders to the wheel as though the future of Brazil depended on their absorbing everything which the faculty has to offer them. Some of them are frankly assessing the value of this sort of education but are keeping open-minded until they graduate before making a final judgment. Their eagerness to learn is at times pathetic and they seem impatient that they cannot acquire overnight all the knowledge they would like to possess.

The students represent all classes, races and conditions. There are sons and daughters of the "best families," students of Japanese, Negro and mixed parentage. They have organized themselves in Gremios, or student guilds, within which they govern themselves democratically. The Gremio gets out a quarterly in which professors and students publish articles on matters related to the university or to their special interests.

Thus far there do not exist any of the extracurricular activities so well-known in American campuses. There are no facilities as yet for sports nor any desire for such things as glee clubs, dramatic organizations, etc. These things are unknown here and may never become a part of the academic life of these students. In fact there are strong prejudices against even amateur dramatics and against some other activities which are considered an integral part of college life elsewhere.

Modeling in the Studio at Bradford Junior College, Bradford, Mass.

These girls are experiencing the joys of creative work, of translating interesting ideas into terms of form and contour. They are each finding an outlet for some yearning within, and are putting it to the practical test of concrete expression. They are employing what they have of skill, what they have of observation, of initiative, of originality. They are training themselves in patience, in industry, in the power of carrying an idea through to completion. Art work of any kind can do all these things; indeed, it can do more. It can build into one's life a richer appreciation of beauty and provide one with a resource that is positive insurance against being "bored" or dull. The modern school, recognizing these truths, counts the time and effort given to the arts, including music, of immeasurable value.

'Student Brown-Baggers'

Meaning Those Whose Education Is All in a Notebook

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Students at the modern style of university in one of England's big cities, unless they are on their guard, fail to make their three or four years' course achieve any university quality at all. Many of them come into college by train, tube or bus and while traveling are distinguishable as students only because of the technical nature of the book that is swaying and jerking in their hands. They alight to walk the remaining yards to college and, until they turn in at the gates, might be any member of the young professional class. Returning home it is the same thing.

No one wants a London university student to wear a gown either in college or in the street. His university is a new one and can dispense with the accidentals and externals of university tradition. But there is a danger that, dispensing with these accidentals, he dispenses also with essentials. Accidentals apart, he must try hard to get from his university course what is essentially and uniquely valuable, what the older universities provide as a matter of course.

There is an expression among the more thoughtful students in London which describes a certain student attitude they feel to be a problem. "Brown-Baggers," is the phrase. It refers to the type of student who has a sort of "commuter's attitude" toward his university work. These "brown-baggers" come in with their attaché cases at ten in the morning, open them to take out a red Woolworth notebook or a black Woolworth notebook, go through the routine of the day and close notebook and bag quite finally about five o'clock and carry them out to a suburb. This ends their university experience each day. Such a picture may seem a caricature, but it is based on fact.

It is possible for a student at Oxford to go through Oxford with little more concern for the deeper general values than these brown-baggers. But even the most blinkered undergraduate at Oxford cannot remain wholly immune. He has them thrust upon him. He breathes them in with the air of the place. Even if he has a closed viewpoint, there is likely to be some percolation. In London, however, there is very little to percolate unless the student seeks it out.

If he looks for it, he will find it. He will find it most in his friends. Close and plentiful friendships are necessary in London University, though they take time and hard work. They should be made to last into the out-of-college hours. A student learns much that is of value from his student friends as well as from his teachers or books. Indeed, it is often through the friendship, the contact and thought-provoking discussions with those who are equally young and new and enquiring, that lectures and books come to have vital meaning to him. This contact with his contemporaries sets up standards by which he can best judge his teachers and books. Teachers and books are no oracles, he discovers. And once that discovery is made, the beginnings of his intellectual salvation are stirring. The brown bags contain the penciled shadows of other peoples' thinking. If the "brown-baggers" took home the wrong bag, the mistake might not be noticeable. But with the brown bag stowed in the cloakroom, the student walks with thought more receptive. It is often in friendly, student discussions that he comes to formulate his own opinions and crystallize his thinking into an individual mold — that cannot be mistaken for another. It is this awakening to the individuality of his own thinking that the "brown-bagger" too seldom attains, and which might be considered as the most valuable gift the three years at a university can make him.

The brown-baggers aim at a degree because, without one, jobs are hard to find. But they forget that their examiners are on the lookout for intelligence as well as knowledge, and that both are compatible with a fully human university course, and, as a combination, are indeed dependent on it.

R. C. H.

Widening One's Horizon of Interest

Our Youth Round Table

Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Having foreign correspondents is not usually called a hobby, although we do not know why it should not be. A hobby, according to Webster, is a subject or plan to which one keeps recurring in thought; and friends abroad certainly make good subjects to think about. We know of more than one person who has grown far more interesting to family and friends because he or she has followed through in every possible way an interest in China or some other land, and made friends with many of its citizens.—Chairman.

Washington State

Dear Chairman:

A hobby at any time is interesting but to have one that is educational as well, is worthwhile. For eight years I have had foreign correspondents, mostly through the Young Folks' Mail Bag.

Through these letters I have learned many things about the people of other countries, how they lived, what they thought. I became more interested in their governments, history and their literature. Once I was chiefly interested in music as that was my profession, now I am interested in so many things that time and space prohibit me from enumerating them.

We often tell what the Monitor means to us so I should like to tell of my experience—one that I shall never forget.

In London, more than 6000 miles from home, I was completely alone. One can be as lonely in a city of 10,000,000 as when alone on a mountain top. I fully realized it then, as never before. I was wandering through those interesting streets so wrapped in self-pity that I nearly passed a Monitor display. I already had my Monitor but I was drawn into that room. The attendants were charming to me, made me feel quite at home and soon I forgot my loneliness. After that when I became lonely I thought of that experience and, if possible, went to the Church or Reading Room where I could find more to occupy my mind than just myself.

Among my many pen friends were one in Boston and one in London. Both of these girls were charming and friendly when I passed through their cities, showing me things and places I'd not have seen otherwise.

(Miss) M. B.

Greetings From Canada

Ontario, Canada

Dear Chairman:

Allow me to express my appreciation of the Youth Round Table. Ever since I first discovered it I have always enjoyed our Tuesday discussions but I felt too bashful and somewhat incapable of doing my share to help it along.

Let me outline a hobby of many young folks in Toronto. We have our Monitor Club, only a couple of years old but a thriving youngster organization. We have bimonthly meetings averaging 75 to 100 regular members, divided into groups, where each group member brings his or her contribution of a choice tit-bit or article garnered from the pages of the Monitor. How it makes you appreciate every edition for many eyes search out every item of interest, bring it for discussion, and nothing is missed! No matter what the topic is that you are interested in, the Monitor has something concerning it and a group at our club is discussing it. The aim of the club is to develop an appreciation of the Monitor—and how well this has been done for me!

Many real friendships with mutual interests are thus easily formed and the Monitor, in this way, is a common ground for young Christian Scientists and their friends to meet and associate.

We have a social hour too, good music ably played by talented members, good singing, the occasional speaker, a little dancing and refreshments. Real wholesome fun with the invaluable Monitor background. Carried further, the groups attend good theaters, go skiing, skating, flying (one at a time), yachting, bowling, dancing or hiking, always identified by their pins —the sheaf on the editorial page in gold.

Since you only get out of our club what you put in, one becomes an inveterate reader and oh what real joy it is to discover the Monitor. I invite every Round Table member and any "20-30 or thereabouts" Monitor reader to visit our club when in Toronto and I can assure you real friends reflecting the wholesomeness of The Christian Science Monitor.

(Mr.) J. H. B.

Nice to hear again from Canada. We are glad to hear from our Canadian Round Tablers at fairly frequent intervals. Do you remember "way back when" we had never heard from one, and were wondering if the Round Table had any Canadian followers? Now that we know there are at least a few in various parts of Canada, we might send out a query to those in South Africa. We have heard from one or two in that part of the world. How about hearing from more of you? Are you sitting in on the discussions, and, like Br'er Rabbit's Tar-baby, "ain't sayin' nuthin'"?

Cheerio . . . .

Chairman

Puppets Speak Spanish

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Peru, Neb.

"Buenos dias, señores," cried the coquettish heroine to the boys of the Spanish Club, as, waving a corner of her lace mantilla, she danced onto the stage of the puppet theater.

"Y buenos noches, señoritas," cut in the hero, doffing his sombrero and ogling the girls of the Spanish Club.

And thus began the stage careers of Paquita and Pepe, marionettes, who became life members of the Spanish Club. They were joined by others: that lazy *muchacho*, Juan who always muttered *"Mañana"* to suggestions that it was time to prepare his lessons; and Beatriz, who did away with the true Castilian most uncivilly. Later there came more distinguished company: Rosinante, Sancho Panza and even El Cid!

These sprightly aids to instruction the Spanish students' teacher found invaluable. Some of the plays presented by puppets were written by members of her classes; others were adapted from amusing or thrilling episodes in their reading texts; and yet others were purchased from the publishers.

Division of labor in presenting the puppet shows was effected through selecting, by rotation among the club members, a Play Director, under whom worked three groups:

1. The stage setters, who made the proper settings, furnished the stage properties, and managed the lighting.
2. The character assistants who made and dressed the actors.
3. The manipulators, whose strong voices spoke the lines, and whose strong arms controlled the movements of the lovable Eduardos and Luisas as they entertained and instructed the Spanish Club. J. C. B.

P. T. A. Tree Planting

Tree planting by parent-teacher associations throughout the United States will be an important feature of the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. A plan adopted at the recent meeting of the national board of managers recommends that each of the 25,000 local associations, councils, and state branches plant a tree during the year 1937, in honor of the congress and its founders, as a permanent mark of the anniversary. The American Tree Association will issue enrolment cards to participating groups upon notification that a tree has been planted.

Writing Through Reading

III—Seeing One's Home Environment as Good Material

By Bertha White Smith

Former Editor of the Writer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you were given the opportunity today to enter the office of a prominent editor, and to listen while he dictated his daily correspondence, you would probably find that at least one letter would be to a beginning author who sought advice on how to enter publishing work. Practically every day on many an editor's desk, there arrives some such plea. It appears to be a common belief that nearness to a literary center is a necessary adjunct to writing success.

"I suppose," William Dean Howells has said, "since I used to have it myself, that there is a superstition with most young contributors concerning their geographical position. I used to think that it was a disadvantage to send a thing from a small or unknown place, and that it doubled my insignificance to do so. I believed that if my envelope had borne the postmark of New York, or Boston, or some other city of literary distinction, it would have arrived on the editor's table with a great deal more authority."

Fresh Things From Unknown Places

However, Mr. Howells believed that this was a mistake from the first, and when he came to be an editor himself, he constantly verified the fact from his own dealings with contributors. "A contribution," he tells us, "from a remote and obscure place at once piqued my curiosity, and I soon learned that the fresh things, the original things, were apt to come from such places, and not from the literary centers. One of the most interesting facts concerning the arts of all kinds is that those who wish to give their lives to them do not appear where the appliances for instruction in them exist."

Surely this is authentic advice from one who, for 80 years, dealt with the reading public in the capacity of both editor and author. A veritable son of the frontier age in fiction, he is considered to be the first man from the country west of the mountains to break into American literature. Although his later years were spent in distinguished literary centers, much of the inspiration for his hundred books, which were largely autobiographical, came from his early home experiences. Largely self-educated, he had access to books which were also a lasting influence on him. His most popular book, "The Rise of Silas Lapham," is one of the first studies of the American self-made man.

Beginning At Home

Edward Weeks, now an editor on the staff of the Atlantic Monthly, where Howells as editor-in-chief once discovered much new talent, also emphasizes the importance of studying one's home environment. For one hundred years, he tells us, "Writers have been writing of their home district, weaving familiar traditions, homely humor, and human conflicts into their prose. Hawthorne and Salem, Sarah Orne Jewett and Berwick, Bret Harte and the mining camps, Cable and the Creoles, Elsie Singmaster and the Pennsylvania Dutch, southern writers such as Stribling, Faulkner, Caldwell, Paul Green; John Buchan of Scotland; Hardy, Galsworthy Eliot and Dickens of England."

From the constantly-growing list of books by authors who have thus found fame and fortune, let's choose for some intensive study the writing of one who has been notably successful in weaving "familiar traditions, homely humor and human conflicts" into unforgettable stories of New England. Of Sarah Orne Jewett and her art, Charles Miner Thompson has said, in the Atlantic Monthly:

> I always think of her as of one who, hearing New England accused of being a bleak land without beauty, passes confidently over the snow, and by the gray rock, and past the dark fir tree, to a southern bank, and there, brushing away the decayed leaves, triumphantly shows to the fault-finder a spray of the trailing arbutus. And I should like, for my own part, to add this: that the fragrant, retiring exquisite flower, which I think she would say is the symbol of New England virtue, is the symbol also of her own modest and delightful art.

Keep this comment in mind while you dip into "The Best Stories of Sarah Orne Jewett" which are available in a two-volume edition, selected and arranged, with a Preface, by that notably successful interpreter of pioneer life, Willa Cather. And, by the way, Miss Cather's Preface to Volume One offers you, in less than a dozen pages, a real treatise on the art of writing. The "Pointed Fir" sketches which make up the book, Miss Cather describes as "living things caught in the open, with light and freedom and airspaces about them. They melt into the land and the life of the land until they are not stories at all, but life itself." And she adds:

> If I were asked to name three American books which have the possibility of a long life, I would say at once "The Scarlet Letter," "Huckleberry Finn," and "The Country of the Pointed Firs." I can think of no others that confront time and change so serenely. The latter book seems to me fairly to shine with the reflection of its long, joyous future. It is so tightly, yet so lightly, built, so little encumbered with heavy materialism that deteriorates and grows old-fashioned. I like to think with what pleasure, with what a sense of rich discovery, the young student of American literature in far distant years to come will take up this book and say, "A masterpiece!" as proudly as if he himself had made it.

Serenity a Quality And Also Cadence

Serenity—that quality so rarely found in modern fiction—is perhaps the most striking keynote of Miss Jewett's art. It fairly sings through her narrative, through her descriptions of people and places. Miss Cather reminds us that Pater said "every truly great drama must, in the end, linger in the reader's mind as a sort of ballad. And," she concludes, "probably the same thing might be said of every great story. It must leave in the mind of the sensitive reader an intangible residuum of pleasure; a cadence, a quality of voice that is exclusively the writer's own, individual, unique."

Certainly this may be said of Miss Jewett's writing. Note, for instance, the tone in this description in "William's Wedding."

> I came at evening up the lower bay, and saw the white houses of Dunnet Landing climbing the hill. They had a friendly look, these little houses, not as if they were climbing up the shore, but as if they were rather all coming down to meet a fond and weary traveler, and I could hardly wait with patience to step off the boat.

Or in this bit of dialogue,

> "She hasn't gone away?" I asked Johnny Bowden with a sudden anxiety just as we reached the doorstep.
>
> "Gone away!" he faced me with blank astonishment. "I see her settin' by Mis' Caplin's window, the one nighest the road, about 4 o'clock!" And eager with suppressed news of my coming, he made his entrance as if the house were a burrow.

Or in this one-sentence picture of a crowd in "The Bowden Reunion,"

> Out of the chattering crowd of noisy children, and large-waisted women whose best black dresses fell straight to the ground in generous folds, and sunburnt men who looked as serious as if it were town-meeting day, there suddenly came silence and order.

Open at random any page of these stories and you will come upon beautiful writing. Miss Cather calls our attention to the closing paragraph of "Marsh Rosemary," "Which might stand as a tender apology for the art of all new countries,"

> Who can laugh at my Marsh Rosemary, or who can cry, for that matter? The gray primness of the plant is made up from a hundred colors if you look close enough to find them. This Marsh Rosemary stands in her own place, and holds her dry leaves and tiny blossoms steadily toward the same sun that the pink lotus blooms for, and the white rose.

"The Hilton's Holiday" was especially dear to Miss Jewett, and Miss Cather adds, "I think I know why; that story simply is the look—shy, kind, a little wistful—that shines out at one from good country faces on remote farms; it is the look itself—and therefore is a little miracle."

Discovering The Look

Have you discovered "the look" that shines out through your own neighborhood? Or have you begun the search? It is there, waiting for the right interpreter.

Ask yourself, "Am I interested in what I am going to write about? Do I feel it strongly? Do I know it thoroughly? Do I imagine it clearly?" William Dean Howells adds, "The young contributor had better ask himself all these questions, and as many more like them as he can think of. Perhaps he will end by not being a young contributor."

And next week you will hear further of authors who have learned how to put their observations into language that lives.

Fiction Depicting Home Environment

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Saturday Education Page for ADVERTISING OF SCHOOLS

Youth Scans Hungary of Today And Sees Foreigners at Helm

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST — "English punctuality!" said Arpad, as he appeared before my table one morning, at exactly 11 o'clock. I could see he enjoyed the word English and was not surprised to learn that he was hoping to go to London.

His appearance was what the people here call aristocratic. He was self-confident and sure of himself, but was restless. He appeared "smart," as many other modern persons I know, but that was partly to mask yearning and confusion. His cynicism was sparkling, but not bright enough to hide the gloom beneath it.

Sadness Under Gaity

"I thank you very much for coming in spite of the rain," I told him. "Please sit down. I'm rather glad the weather prevents us from doing anything but talk, and I should be very grateful if you'd tell me about the Hungarians."

"There's nothing cheerful to tell," he replied.

"That's strange! I thought you were the gayest of all the nations. You shun sober shades and wear only what is bright and gorgeous. Your dances are like storms; your songs like torrents."

"That may be true," he admitted thoughtfully. "I myself am gay. I revel in it. But I am sad, too, very sad."

"An Orphan People"

"Nothing but a rainy day mood," I objected, "what are you sad about?"

"I think all Hungarians are. Perhaps, it's because we are orphans."

"You can't all be orphans," I protested, "I've seen quite a few mamas and papas around here!"

"An orphan people, I mean. We have no relatives. We are alone. Ten million Hungarians. Between 100,000,000 Germans and 200,000,000 Slavs. An age-long, hopeless struggle.

Better Off in Asia

"Do you presume to say that Father Arpad made a mistake in settling you here a millenium ago?"

"Well, if he'd asked me, I'd have advised him to leave us up there in Asia beyond the Ural mountains. We were all right there."

"Do your people really feel their connection with Asia? I've often wanted to ask that, but never quite dared," I ventured.

"Of course we do. We're proud of it. We've written whole libraries about it. Each book begins with a chapter on a 'Janus-headed nation.' Our Oriental origin is supposed to make us a unique people. It hangs over us like destiny, preparing us for a great mission."

"What mission?"

Uncertain About Mission

"Oh, I've forgotten, but we have bustling societies that keep reminding us of it. I'll phone one up and ask."

"I suppose the members of those societies are the purest of all pure Hungarians."

"Of course," he said, "most are the second generation of Czech immigrants." He thought that was a good joke.

"Do you people go in for purity of race, too?"

"Of course, we go in for everything good," he boasted.

"But, I suppose you aren't against non-Ayrans," I suggested.

"I suppose not," he assented, "since we ourselves are non-Aryans. It must be quite a problem for our fiery patriots. You must ask them about it, they're mostly the children of German settlers. It's they who want to preserve their 'pure Hungarian blood'."

Aloof From Movements

I saw he held himself aloof from causes and movements. He looked at his Hungarian world from the outside. He was so sophisticated and disillusioned that he made me feel as though the cold rain was beating on me.

I paused a little while, wondering if many Hungarian youths were like him, and finally asked, "What is your own line? What do you go in for?"

He grew very serious and replied earnestly. "What can I go in for? I've a university degree, and am from a leading family, and have a job, but get only 30 dollars a month. How could I make a dream come true? I, the son of a little nation crushed by foreigners without, stifled by foreigners within. Our banks are owned by foreigners, our trade is owned by foreigners, our industry is owned by foreigners, our press is run by foreigners."

Music Played by Foreigners

"Why, many of our most famous writers, even, are foreigners. Foreigners play the very music we dance by. What's left for us Hungarians to be, but futile politicians, impoverished clerks, landless agrarians, wretched workers, cops, or soldiers? There's just one thing my generation dreams of, a good job. But that's just what doesn't exist in Hungary—except for non-Hungarians."

So he wanted to go abroad. "I'm like old Arpad," he said vehemently. "He wandered 3000 miles from home, to seek his fortune here. IL'll wander three times 3000, but will get ahead."

I thought I heard Abraham, Alexander, Benjamin Franklin, Daniel Boone. My Arpad felt imprisoned. He said his whole generation was imprisoned. It has no chance, he asserted. "Imagine a whole nation vainly dreaming of a job," he cried. We were silent as I tried to imagine that. I was sad when he said good-by, and went out into the cold, gray rain.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

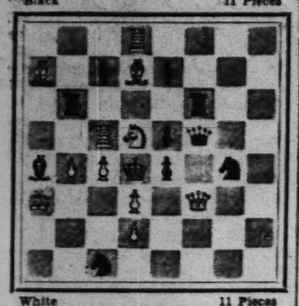
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Dec. 15, 1936

Problem No. 1887

By O. Wurzburg

Black 11 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

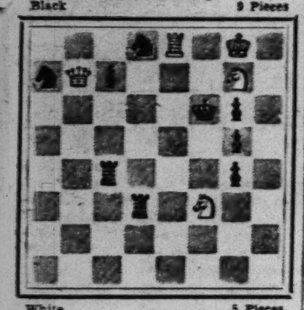
White to play and mate in two

(St. John Globe, March 1, 1907. Black interferences with ingenious complementary shut-offs.)

Problem No. 1888

By O. Wurzburg

Black 9 Pieces



White 5 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(Zlata Praha, June 25, 1909. The famous Wurnburg-Pischutta. Complete mutual interference with beautiful economy.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1885. B-R3

No. 1886. 1. R-R6 R-K6ch
2. K-Kt6
1. ——— R-B6ch
2. K-B6
1. ——— R-Kt5ch
2. K-Q7
1. ——— R-Kt4ch
2. K-Q8

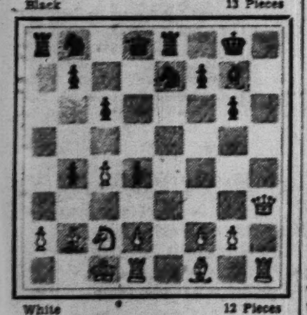
End-Game No. 234. After White plays 1 Kt-B6, Black wins with QxKt; 2 BxKt, Q-R6ch!!; 3 PxQ, BxBch; 4 K-R2, Kt-Kt5ch; 5 PxKt, PxP, with a winning mate threat.

End-Game

In this position, the present world champion, playing against Loman, Rotterdam, 1923, laid a pretty trap, which won quickly. But Black has no adequate defense.

End-Game No. 235

Black 13 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

White to play and win

Notes

The third women's open tournament is getting under way at the Marshall Chess Club, New York City. Preliminaries will determine local competitors in the finals, to which winners from Oak Park, Ill., and Milwaukee are being invited. Mrs. Adele Rivero won the event last year. It is hoped that this year's winner will represent this country in the women's world's championship to be held in Stockholm in 1937. The present title holder is Miss Vera Menchik of Czechoslovakia, though a permanent English resident.

Friends of G. R. Emery, former problem editor of the Midwest Chess and Checker News, are preparing a memorial volume with problem tributes by world-famous composers, many of whom knew Mr. Emery through correspondence. Dr. Dobbs of Carrollton, Georgia, is supervising the editorial work. E. Manna, 3512 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Ill., will be pleased to receive subscriptions at 50 cents each. The pamphlet will be out in a few months.

The game below is Fine's only loss in his present stay in Europe. It occurred in the Amsterdam tournament, the first round in which Euwe also defeated Alekhine. Fine and Euwe tied for first honors, despite this initial setback.

The young New York expert drifted into a bad ending, and was unable to avert defeat, though only after a prolonged struggle.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Knoch White	Fine Black	Knoch White	Fine Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	29 BxR	Q-Kt5
2 P-QB4	P-K3	30 Q-R3	Kt-Kt2
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	31 Q-Kt4	Q-R3
4 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	32 B-B3	KKt-Q2
5 P-K3	B-Kt5	33 B-KK2	Kt-Kt
6 PxP	PxP	34 Q-Q6	QKt-Q2
7 R-Q1	P-B4	35 Q-Kt4	Kt-Kt3
8 KKt-Kt3	P-B5	36 P-KR3	P-K13
9 B-B2	P-KR3	37 Q-B3	Q-K12
10 B-R4	Castles	38 Q-Kt4	Kt-R3
11 Castles	B-K3	39 Q-Q6	Kt-Q2
12 P-B3	P-QR4	40 B-B3	Kt-Kt5
13 KtxKtP	B-Kt2	41 B-Kt4	Kt-Q6
14 Kt-B	RtP	42 B-Q6	P-R4
15 Kt-B3	Q-K	43 K-B	Kt-Kt3
16 KtxBch	QxKt	44 Q-B3	K-R2
17 Q-B	R-Kt2	45 B-B6	Kt-B
18 Kt-B3	B-Kt2	46 B-R3	Kt-R2
19 Q-Q2	R-K	47 K-Kt	Kt-Kt4
20 KR-K	Q-R6	48 KtxKt	BxKt
21 QR-Kt	R-K	49 B-Q6	B-R2
22 RxR	B-B1	50 Q-B3	P-B6
23 R-Q	K-R	51 QxP	Kt-Bch
24 R-Q2	K-Kt	52 K-B2	Q-Kt4
25 Q-Q	Q-R4	53 BxPch	KxB
26 Q-Kt3	Q-R3	54 QxKt	Q-Kt6ch
27 B-B5	K-Kt	55 K-K3	QxRP
28 Q-Q2	RxRch	56 Q-K	Resigns(a)

(a) Black, having overstepped the time limit, resigned. However, his position was no longer tenable.

Clay Bed Indicates Spouting Volcanoes Near Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15 — Only 95,000,000 years ago a volcano may have sent dinosaurs and their contemporaries scurrying for shelter in what are now the suburbs of Philadelphia—if Samuel G. Gordon, Academy of Natural Sciences geologist, is correct in his interpretation of the recent discovery of a thick deposit of bentonite clay near Haddonfield, N. J.

This volcanic dust is of the Upper Cretaceous period, he says, which dates it at not more than 95,000,000 years ago—whereas it has been generally supposed that there have been no active volcanoes in the eastern United States since the Triassic period—about 190,000,000 years ago.

The find was made by Dr. Lloyd William Stephenson, chief of the coastal plains division of the U. S. Geological Survey, and Charles W. Carter of Johns Hopkins University, last Columbus Day. It was discovered in a highway cut which bared it in a sand bank, 12 feet from the surface.

Scientists who have studied the problem agree that the crater from which this ash came may now be at the bottom of the Atlantic, off the New Jersey coast.

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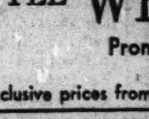

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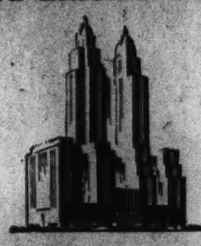

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The Home Forum

On the Feast of Stephen

IT IS four in the afternoon. They will be putting down the lids of their desks, the girls at Greystones, for lessons finish half an hour early these two last weeks before Christmas. The gas was lighted an hour ago, when it became too dark to see the declension of "magister" on the blackboard. The sky outside is a soft, dull, muffled shade of blue, the blue of the wool draperies of the Virgin in some Renaissance painting. The moon glows thickly, like a fringed pearl.

They will be putting down the lids of their desks, the same desks on which we scratched our caricature of "Katie" who took us for algebra, under which we stole surreptitious glances at a two-penny fairy tale. They will be shuffling into line in the corridor, as we shuffled into line, for change comes slowly in Caldermoor, and the atmosphere will be brittle with color, however sunless the preceding hours of the day, however dim the scene outside.

All day, through the drab intoning of parts of verbs, through the slurred repetition of the dates of kings and of queens, the measured sing-song of "Evangeline," they, too, will have felt the colors of that otherness so elusive, yet so near. They have begun to practice the carols. As they issue forth from a dozen classrooms, to swell the undulating double row of scholars, moving toward the gymnasium, they will be humming bright scraps of music, bars from a score of different Christmas songs, all at the same time, as we did before them.

* * *

AND, AS THEY take their places in assembly, the treacle-brown doors and woodwork, the dreary yellow walls, the looped-up climbing ropes will vanish. As the navy blue serge tunics bend in unison to pick up the folders of carol sheets, all neatly cyclo-styled or hectographed, and the bright heads face toward the conductor, the radiance of things that are loveliest will wrap them round. They, too, for they have caught the hidden wonder, the Christmas wonder, of Greystones, will see the crisp, light rose and lavender, the crystal, delicate blue upon the snowy ground, when "Good King Wenceslas looked out on the Feast of Stephen." They will marvel at the crimson and the dark, polished green glowing so richly about them as they lift their voices in singing: "Oh, the Holly and the Ivy, when they are both full-grown."

They will respond with gaiety to the mixed warm colors of "God rest ye merry, Gentlemen," to the violet and emerald, the smooth nut-brown and the red-orange of the "tidings of comfort and joy." Something deep and immeasurable and purple will spring at their feet as they enter the harmony of "Holy Night." And when the exulting strains of "Christians Awake!" burst from their throats, all color will rise for them into a radiance without color—a powerful, all-enfolding blossoming of light.

* * *

THEN, WISELY, THE singing mistress will remind them, in a schoolroom voice, that they must make less noise going downstairs, that they are not menagerie performers but unimportant young people whose shrill repartee is of no interest whatever to anyone but themselves, and that they must not walk arm in arm, in school or on the street. For a fortnight the colors will be ne r them, sometimes veiled by the net of school routine, but ready to break into brightness at the first reverberation of the four o'clock gong. They will never be far away from them. Long after the final echoes of "Dulce Domum" have trailed out of Assembly Hall, in the wake of the last chorus, and school has "broken up" for the Christmas holidays, the girls now at Greystones will remember, as we remembered, the colors which the carols brought to them.

P. P. S.

Einstein Among the Puppeteers

WE MAY be pardoned, I think, under the circumstances, for being genuinely elated at having the elusive, the veritable Einstein in our small theater. "Mister Noah" was, of course, the piece, as in it Herr Einstein's small wooden-self appeared. Straining our knowledge of German to the utmost, we managed to translate two or three of the ditties sung by the animals en route into the Ark. The result must have been, to a native German, funnier than the original, for they were syntactically fantastic, and combined English and German with a blithe disregard of linguistic proprieties.

He came smiling, and bowing stiffly from the waist as he greeted each of us in turn. His gray suit had not yielded recently to the smoothing offices of a flat-iron, and his broad-brimmed hat seemed to sit uncomfortably on the head of genius. It was, indeed, a head that would have made the most regal of headgear seem mundane and out of place, so incandescent was it with—how is one to describe it?—genius. Yet kindly and human withal. With him came a number of his associates from Pasadena. He chuckled delightedly at the musicians, and at "Mister Noan" he roared in good earnest. When, in the last scene, his own puppet appeared—an entrance he had not expected—for a moment it was met by a surprised silence, and then by a truly Olympian guffaw that shook the seats.

After the performance he stayed for a half-hour or more, asking questions, nibbling cookies, examining the puppets, trying to work the small violinist—his especial pet—and chuckling delightedly at the blue-smocked replica of himself. He viewed it, smiling critically. "Gut," he said, "gut, gut. Aber zu schmächtig—zu schlank!" Whereupon, fumbling in his pocket, he drew forth a page of a letter, crumpled it in his plump long-fingered hand, poked it carefully up beneath the smock, viewed the augmented embonpoint with the approval which found vent in patting it gently, and smiling in pleased complacence at Harry, its proud creator. His adieus were heart-warming, and we watched him as he mingled in the street with the Sunday throng of Mexicans, who, to his great satisfaction, knew him not at all. Save Margarita—who ran after him, curtseying and spluttering in excited Spanish. Into his hand she thrust a fat yellow gourd, varnished and shining, around the sleek neck of which was tied a precise and enormous bow of pink satin. Carrying it proudly, he disappeared.—From "Punch's Progress," by FORMAN BROWN (New York: Macmillan.)

Nightingales

BEAUTIFUL must be the mountains whence ye come,
And bright in the fruitful valleys the streams wherefrom
Ye learn your song:
Where are those starry woods? O might I wander there,
Among the flowers, which in that heavenly air
Bloom the year long!

Nay, barren are those mountains and spent the streams:
Our song is the voice of desire, that haunts our dreams,
A throe of the heart,
Whose pining visions dim, forbidden hopes profound,
No dying cadence nor long sigh can sound,
For all our art.

Alone, aloud in the raptured ear of men
We pour our dark nocturnal secret; and then,
As night is withdrawn
From these sweet-springing meads and bursting boughs of May,
Dream, while the innumerable choir of day
Welcome the dawn.

—ROBERT BRIDGES, in "Poetical Works." (New York: Oxford.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEASANT GIRL: *A Painting by Oszkár Glatz*

MR. OSZKAR GLATZ, a well-known Hungarian painter and professor at the Academy of Art, was a pioneer in the movement for the preservation of the Hungarian peasant dress, songs and customs. Many years ago, when the artist was looking for new landscapes, he came upon the village of Buják and was charmed with the extraordinarily fine colors of the peasant dress and with the clean-cut beautiful faces of the peasants which showed the Hungarian type in all its purity. To encourage the men to retain their traditional dress, each summer when Mr. Glatz went to their village to paint, he himself wore a kind of black Hungarian dress which was customarily worn by gentlemen. In Hungary only peasants wear peasant dress; and, were the educated classes to try to adopt it, it would perhaps be regarded as an insult, for the Hungarian peasant prides himself upon being a "peasant."

Mr. Glatz also knows the language of the peasants well and can talk to them on their own terms. Many men make the mistake of being too familiar, for it must be remembered that the peasant resents "too much friendliness." Mr. Glatz, however, does not make this mistake; he knows how to approach them and has even succeeded in persuading the men of Buják to keep their peasant dress, to take a pride in their traditions and in their thousand-year-old past. Further, he has persuaded the youths of the village to re-adopt the wide-sleeved shirts and the tightly-fitting broadcloth breeches tucked into shining boots.

As for the women of Buják, at a time when short skirts were popular in Paris, the beautiful wife of the village notary adopted the French fashion. Now the peasant women have always loved short skirts; when, therefore, they saw that Paris frocks were getting shorter and shorter, they took a leaf from the Parisian book and cut off several inches from their multiplicity of petticoats. So wholeheartedly did they adopt the fashion that they have never discarded it and their skirts today are still cut well above the knee. But Paris, even at its most colorful, cannot rival the gorgeous magentas, dark blues and glowing reds and purples that these simple peasant women wear so becomingly on Sundays.

Among the peasant models Mr. Glatz painted was Angyél, whose beauty may be seen in the portraits of her which hang in the National Museum. The above portrait shows her leaning on her distaff, as she pauses a moment from her work.

The Lake of Unwanted Swans

THERE are people to whom the memory of some particular landscape often returns—some beloved view on which their thoughts dwell peacefully. This happy possession is without encumbrance or responsibility, a treasure of the heart.

Such a landscape mine as seen from a window of a house in Northern Ireland, visited in early childhood and on occasions revisited in later years. It is one of those squarely-built houses, stuccoed and painted white, common in that part, standing on an eminence approached by a long avenue between beautiful beeches—foreigners to the soil, but so long established that ferns fringe the clefts in their massive trunks—and fronted by rolling pasturage for flocks of blackfaced sheep.

But it is not onto the avenue, or the garden that flanks the southwest side of the house, that my window opens. Through it one looks toward the northern lakes. Twin lakes, one just beyond the other, are clearly discerned, and in the distance a third shimmers before the eye reaches the purple mountains. These are small lakes, part of a cluster not far from the two big Loughs Erne, with their three hundred and sixty-five islands, one for each day of the year, so the saying goes.

* * *

THE NEAREST LAKE is shadowed by trees—larch, spruce, Scotch firs, birch, golden willow and silver poplar—and its borders are a wild garden. I have always seen my landscape in spring, when beneath the trees are carpets of "Blue-eyed Mary," with clumps of daffodils, marsh-marigolds, white flowering laurels and bushes of andromeda. The rushes and reeds are not yet out; only the withered sedge makes a fawn-colored frame round the dark mirror of the water. As the wild duck light on it, it is suddenly streaked with a silvery crack. Sheltered and still beneath its trees, it reflects the delicate tracery of their budding branches or their ever-green foliage—the red stems of the firs and the white trunks of the birches make a decisive pattern of color.

The farther away of the twin lakes—from the window they look just the same size and shape—is open to the sky and changes from blue to lilac or pale gray. A patch of bright gorse lies between them; green fields and brown ploughed earth stretch beyond to the distant lake and the mountains. On each of the twin lakes a pair of swans is nesting. Through the memory comes the sawing, whistling call of the chiff-chaff.

We so our rowing on the near lake; and, throughout the years that belong to my picture, the same boatman is always with us. Late on a lovely April afternoon we look for him in the cobbled yard. At the half-door of the hen-woman's cottage, we see him talking to its owner as she leans over to feed a pet lamb, while his red setter sloofly turns a dignified back on gossips, clucking and fluttering hens and a large white cat, oddly marked with tortoise shell and tabby patches, placidly washing her face beside him. As we approach, he looks hopefully alert. We feel hopeful, too, because his master does not seem to be busy; and, sure enough, we are soon on our way to the boat-house.

As we row round the lake, we pass the swan on its nest and its mate swimming near at hand. Presently we see them change over. The sitting bird gets carefully off the eggs, stretches its neck and flaps its wings before it slides into the water; with equal care, the other settles itself on the nest. "Them ones is good parents till their childer are grown," our boatman says. "Later on in the year they'll be chasing the cygnets hatched out of those eggs off the lake with their wings. Such a rushing and a swishing you never heard, with the old swans nearly crushing the young ones till they have them driven off and the water to themselves again."

"But what happens to the young ones?" someone always asks.

* * *

OUR BOATMAN RESTS his sculls for a moment and points in the direction of the lake that in my landscape shimmers by the mountains. "I used to wonder myself about that, till one day I came to the lake beyont there and, instead of only two, there were more swans than I could count. It's there they'll go—to the lake of the unwanted swans." On we glide as he adds: "It's there they all go and there the most of them stay—unless a vacancy comes for a pair on one of the other lakes."

Home again, I take a look through my window after sunset. The landscape is quiet, all somber tones of gray, green and brown. Mist hides the mountains and the lake of the unwanted swans; but I like to think of them in a refuge there, as I turn away to throw a log on the fire, breaking the smoldering crimson of the peat into sparks and little spurts of flame.

K. J. M.

Le vrai Gouvernement

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

IL Y A quelques années, au lendemain d'une élection présidentielle, un jeune Scientiste Chrétien qui avait voté pour le parti vaincu ressentit une certaine angoisse due aux raisons suivantes: au cours de la campagne électorale, on avait parlé avec malveillance du candidat perdant; en outre, il semblait que le côté moral de la question avait été noyé dans des considérations moins importantes.

Cherchant à vaincre une croyance de ressentiment et de déception, ce disciple prit une concordance de la Bible et commença d'étudier les passages ayant trait au gouvernement; il trouva entre autres ce verset (Esaïe 9:5): "Car un enfant nous est né, un fils nous a été donné; l'empire a été posé sur son épaule. On l'appellera le Conseiller admirable, le Dieu fort, le Père d'éternité, le Prince de la paix."

Quand ce message éclaira sa conscience, le chercheur ressentit de la gratitude parce qu'il comprenait toujours mieux la Bible et que le message du Christ venait remplir ses pensées. Y a-t-il lieu de se mettre en souci? se demanda-t-il. Et voici la réponse qui se présenta avec une grande clarté: L'empire est posé sur l'épaule du Christ. Ce jour-là, au lieu d'être déprimé, le disciple vaqua avec entrain à ses affaires, dans l'assurance que le seul gouvernement véritable est celui de l'Entendement; il eut la certitude que cet empire est spirituellement mental; il se rendit compte que pour le reconnaître, il faut éprouver de la gratitude au sujet du bien et protéger ses propres pensées contre les soucis, la volonté et l'ambition humaines.

Au cours des années suivantes, ce même verset a maintes fois été utile au disciple lorsqu'un sentiment de déception s'insinuait dans ses pensées parce que les choses tournaient contrairement à son attente. Une compréhension croissante a jeté sur ce passage des lumières nouvelles; aux heures où de part et d'autre les revendications politiques et les problèmes gouvernementaux sont exposés avec violence, il est bon d'étudier ce verset d'Esaïe en s'aidant d'une déclaration faite par Mary Baker Eddy à la page 405 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "L'homme immortel démontre le gouvernement de Dieu, le bien, dans lequel il n'existe aucun pouvoir de pécher."

Ceci nous aide immédiatement à manier les prétentions d'improbité, d'égoïsme, de haine, d'ambition effrénée. Dans la phrase qui précède la déclaration déjà citée, Mrs. Eddy affirme que "le péché se détruit inévitablement lui-même." Quand ces prétentions assaillent notre pensée, sachons que le gouvernement de Dieu—du bien—est suprême; ainsi nous les excluons de notre conscience. Pour guérir une situation fausse, soit publique soit privée, il faut s'attacher mentalement à la pensée qui en est le correctif. Supposons que sur une voie ferrée, un rail soit défectueux: il importe de le remplacer non par un autre également défectueux, mais par un rail solide et en parfait état. Ainsi, ce qu'il nous faut reconnaître, c'est le gouvernement de Dieu tel que nous l'a révélé Jésus le Christ. Pour apprendre à mettre notre confiance en Dieu, dans Son gouvernement suprême, apprenons tout d'abord la vérité concernant Dieu.

A la page 465, le livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne pose la question: "Qu'est-ce que Dieu?" et y répond en ces termes: "Dieu est l'Entendement, l'Esprit, l'Ame, le Principe, la Vie, la Vérité, l'Amour, incorporels, divins, suprêmes, infinis." Méditons ces sept synonymes du mot Dieu; rendons-nous compte que l'homme est la réflexion de Dieu; ceci nous fournira contre l'erreur un antidote à la fois rapide, sûr et complet, qui rétablira la paix et l'harmonie dans nos pensées. Il importe de comprendre que sous le gouvernement divin, le pouvoir de pécher n'existe pas. Nous attachant à cette pensée, adhérant sans cesse à la Vérité, nous pourrons aider à guérir toute situation injuste; n'est-il pas vrai en effet qu'un "seul homme du côté de Dieu constitue la majorité"? Mais il faut être bien sûr qu'on est du côté de Dieu.

Mrs. Eddy a ce passage (*ibid.*, p. 390): "Ne souffrez pas que les prétentions du péché ou de la maladie se développent dans votre pensée." Puis elle ajoute: "Chassez-les avec la ferme conviction qu'elles sont illégitimes parce que vous savez que Dieu n'est pas plus l'auteur de la maladie que du péché." Toute prétention de péché ou de maladie est illégitime. Toute prétention à des procédés corrompus ou coupables dans les affaires publiques est également illégitime. En réalité, il ne peut y avoir ni corruption, ni haine, ni abus, parce que Dieu n'a point créé ces choses; et si l'on s'attache à ce fait avec force et persévérance, il aidera à dissiper l'erreur et à faire paraître l'honnêteté, l'amour, la pureté.

Que les Scientistes Chrétiens sont reconnaissants de comprendre déjà en partie la Vérité! Les problèmes gouvernementaux sont importants. Le penser scientifique nous en donnera la solution juste et précise. Le Christ Jésus a dit (Jean 8:31, 32): "Si vous demeurez dans ma parole, vous êtes véritablement mes disciples; vous connaîtrez la vérité, et la vérité vous affranchira."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Where Alice Found The Rabbit-Hole

THE Revd. C. L. Dodgson, Ch. Ch., was, of course, an instructor in mathematics at Christ Church College, better known as Lewis Carroll, and Alice was Dean Liddell's little daughter. On that first afternoon in England of the motor ride through New Forest, the car passed the park gates of the house where she was still living and serenely knitting, so my host said, at some window hangings which to him looked like a long life's work, but which she confidently expected to finish. Her legend is still a lively one in Oxford, as I learned one sunny morning whilst looking out of a window from the upper floor of Christ Church Library into the Dean's garden.

I was quite unaware that the garden had any historical significance and was only gazing at it because the Deanery presents to its low terrace an ivied front with here a row of mullioned windows, there an oriel, and, at the terrace level, a wide, flat-arched, triple window of the Dean's study which opens directly to the grass, the blossoming rose trees, then down three low courses of terrace masonry to the broad lawn, which is starred with daisies, fringed with lupine and larkspur, and canopied with fir, chestnut, and copper beech. The sundial was busy recording none but sunny hours, the bird bath was a merry twitter of singing bathers, and morning dews still pearled the grass. My reflection was that the man who occupies the Deanery would better live as long as he can, for heavenly mansions are not likely to be much of an improvement on it—when into the room was marched a bevy of school children shepherded by their teacher and a custodian of the Library.

"There," said the teacher, "down in that garden is where the story of *Alice in Wonderland* begins."

A little boy in blue Eton cap and jacket, with a broad white collar and trim bare knees, piped up:

"Where is the rabbit hole?"

The Librarian custodian rose to the occasion. With quiet gravity he replied:

"At the opposite end of the terrace, sir."

"Oh," said the little boy, peering earnestly; and a moment later,

"Thank you, sir."—From "We Northmen," by LUCIEN PRICE. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

True Government

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE morning after a presidential election some years ago, a young student of Christian Science, who had favored the candidate of the losing political party, found himself distressed and disturbed because in the campaign so much that was unkind had been said of the losing candidate, and a moral issue which seemed to be involved apparently had been submerged.

Seeking to overcome the feeling of resentment and disappointment, this student with the help of a Bible concordance began to study references on government and found this sentence (Isaiah 9:6): "For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given: and the government shall be upon his shoulder: and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, The mighty God, The everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace."

As this message illumined his consciousness, the student felt a sense of gratitude for an increasing understanding of the Bible, and for the message of the Christ, which flooded his thought. What is there to worry about? he asked himself. Then the answer came very clearly: The government is on the shoulder of the Christ. Instead of being depressed that day the student went about his business almost gaily, confident that the only real government is the government of Mind, that it is spiritually mental, and that to do his part in acknowledging it was to have gratitude for good, and to keep his thought free from worry and human will and human ambition.

Many times in the years that have passed since that day, when a sense of disappointment has entered his thought because of some result that seemed adverse to what he had expected, this verse has been a present help. Increased understanding has further illumined the verse, and in periods when the political claims and governmental problems are being avidly set forth on every side, it is helpful to study this verse from Isaiah in the light of a statement made by Mary Baker Eddy in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 405), "Immortal man demonstrates the government of God, good, in which is no power to sin."

Herein is found immediate help in handling the claims of graft, selfishness, hate, and lust of power. In the sentence preceding the statement just quoted Mrs. Eddy says, "This is sin's necessity,—to destroy itself." When these claims thrust themselves on our thought, we must know that the government of God, good, is supreme and thus exclude them from our consciousness. To heal a wrong situation, public or private, we must dwell on the corrective thought. A defective railroad rail is not remedied by putting in another defective rail. A straight, sound rail must replace the faulty one. So we must acknowledge the government of God, as revealed to us by Christ Jesus. In order to learn to trust in God and His supreme government, we must first of all learn the truth about God.

The question, "What is God?" on page 465 of the Christian Science textbook is answered thus: "God is incorporeal, divine, supreme, infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love." Dwelling on these seven synonyms for God, and realizing that man is the reflection of God, we find an antidote for error that is quick and sure and complete, and that restores peace and harmony to thought. It is important to understand that there is no power to sin under God's government. Clinging to this thought, holding steadfastly to Truth, we can help to heal any wrong situation; for is it not true that "one with God is a majority"? But we must be certain that we are standing on God's side.

Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. 390), "Suffer no claim of sin or of sickness to grow upon the thought." And she continues, "Dismiss it with an abiding conviction that it is illegitimate, because you know that God is no more the author of sickness than He is of sin." A claim of sin or sickness is illegitimate. A claim of a sick or sinful practice in public affairs is illegitimate. In reality, there is no graft, no hate, no wrong, because God did not make them: and this fact held to, strongly and persistently, will help to dispel the error and bring honesty, love, and purity to light.

How grateful are Christian Scientists for some understanding of Truth! Governmental problems are important. Right and clear solutions may be found by scientific thinking. Christ Jesus said (John 8:31, 32): "If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed; and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Five Little White Calves

FIVE little white calves lie
On a very green pasture—
Bright green from the late autumn rains—
The brook
That zigzags its way through the grass
Is fringed with very white ice;
Sharp cut against the sprawling snake-rail fence,
Stands a black haw tree
Twisted—Japanesque—
The sky is grotto blue
With millions of tiny pink puffs,
And gay streamers of primrose and lilac—
Nothing is muted—
Nothing is blurred—
Nothing is real—
In December, I saw
Five little very white calves lie
On a very green pasture—

ETHEL ARNOLD TILDEN

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City Council Hints at Economy Drive; Crime Prevention Conference Opens

Boston Today

Merger Plan Again Is Facing Defeat

As Boston's City Council met in delayed session today it appeared a majority of its members had decided to vote against the consolidation plan of Mayor Mansfield. This would make the fifth consecutive time that the council has turned thumbs down on the proposal which would place some 10 city engineering functions under one head.

The plan was worked out by certain professors at Massachusetts Institute of Technology at the request of the Mayor. It was endorsed by the Boston Municipal Research Bureau.

Even as the council men prepared to vote it down, however, possibility loomed that the council would itself start an examination of city functions with a view toward effecting economy and efficiency.

The idea was suggested by Councilor John F. Dowd and met with instant response from Councilors Henry L. Shattuck, Clement A. Norton, and Robert G. Wilson.

Details of the plan were not formulated as the members went into executive session for further discussion late this afternoon.

It was presumed, however, from the discussion that the Council would organize a committee within itself to study the city government. This committee would be empowered to employ expert help from the outside.

Big Shipments Of Wool on Way

Australian wool—18,000,000 pounds of it—is nearing Boston in three big freighters, due here within three weeks. This is nearly as much as the total that has been received at Boston from all points so far this fiscal year and its receipt will bring the influx this year up to the high peak reached last year, according to Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs, today.

Shipment of wool to Boston this past six months has been much lighter than a year ago because of limited stocks abroad until the new season clip began to arrive on the market. Boston wool interests have been buying heavily at the Australian and New Zealand sales in recent weeks and the first big shipment coming direct arrived here on the Canadian Highlander, yesterday.

Last week alone, 1,884,860 pounds arrived at Boston from practically all the sheep-growing countries of the world, bringing the receipts since July 1 up to 19,410,590 pounds, Mr. Maynard said. For the same period last year receipts were 32,681,932 pounds.

Imports of all kinds for consumption last week were valued at $2,967,898, or more than $1,000,000 in excess of the value for the same week a year ago, Mr. Maynard said. In addition, $722,347 worth of imports were entered last week for warehouse. Heavy withdrawals from warehouse for consumption continues, with $639,897 worth taken out last week, nearly twice as much as withdrawn in the same week of 1935.

Uncle Sam is collecting heavier duties than a year ago, with $631,473 taken in last week against $482,421 at the same time in 1935. Total collections thus far in the fiscal year are $14,855,318, or nearly $3,000,000 ahead of the same period last year.

Last shipments of Smyrna dates, Asiatic figs, Brazilian and Italian nuts, English plum puddings, Irish bacon and Scandinavian cheeses—all considered tidbits for Christmas menus—to reach port in time for distribution at retail before Dec. 24, were included in imports last week.

Building Figures Ahead of October

Building figures for November for 55 Massachusetts municipalities were better than those for October, but below statistics for November a year ago, it was reported today by the Department of Labor and Industries.

November figures totaled $4,679,015; an increase of $1,018,294 over October, or 27.8 per cent. This total, however, also represents a decrease of $276,650, or 5.6 per cent, for the corresponding month of November, 1935.

This is the first time this year that figures have fallen below the 1935 level, department reports revealed, showing at the same time that the record for the first 11 months was an increase of 34.5 per cent over the same period in 1935.

This represents construction totaling $42,788,366 in building permits, compared to $31,802,354 in 1935.

In the November total, 35.3 per cent was listed as new residential buildings, 31.5 per cent for nonresidential structures, and 33.2 per cent for repairs and additions.

Laconia Arrives Loaded With Mail

Piled high on Pier 3 this morning, outgoing Christmas cargo and mails obstructed passageway and incoming shipments. On the incoming Cunard White Star liner, Laconia, 234 sacks of Christmas mail and gifts from seasonal well-wishers abroad, as well as a heavy commercial cargo, was recorded as a super-shipment.

As Pier 3 in the Boston terminal for Cunard-White Star ships, it appeared a problem for the traffic manager. An answer was soon found. Contact was quickly made with the Army Base, and for the first time in over 20 years, according to waterfront habitués, a Cunard-White Star liner will berth at some other dock than its own.

When the Laconia arrives in Boston harbor tomorrow morning, delayed by storms off the English coast, unloading will take place at the Army Base. In addition to a large number of passengers and Christmas mails, the Laconia carries approximately a million pounds of wool. Total cargo is registered at 726 dead weight tons.

Coffee Shipping Charge Contested

Whether Colombian coffee shall continue to cost 3¢ a lb. more when shipped to Boston than to New York is one of the questions to be settled at the hearing opened today by the United States Maritime Commission in the Federal Building. Trial Examiner A. L. Lansdale conducted proceedings.

The hearing is based on three charges brought by the Boston Port Authority and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and one by the Maritime Commission itself. These allege that the New York Steamship Lines discriminates in its freight rates to various ports in the United States. They charge that New York is agreed upon as terminal for the line on the Atlantic coast and that other ports on the coast must pay a higher rate for freight hauls.

Walter W. McCoubrey of Boston, commerce assistant and traffic manager, Boston Port Authority was the first witness called.

Assistant Attorney General Raymond E. Sullivan appeared for the Commonwealth and Eustice Hopper for the defendant steamship company.

Boston Today

Crime Conference Sessions Opened

Remedies for crime in all its ramifications will be brought before the First All-New England Crime Conference which opened three days of sessions this afternoon at the Hotel Statler with more than 300 high state officials and national crime experts in attendance.

Following registrations which consumed most of today, the main session of the conference will swing into action late this afternoon with Gov. James M. Curley; Albert B. Carter, Massachusetts Commissioner of Probation; Sanford Bates, Director of the Bureau of Prisons in Washington; Prof. Sheldon Glueck of Harvard, and Mrs. Robert F. Herrick, First Vice-Chairman of the National Civic Federation making up the full platform of speakers.

B. Loring Young, chairman of the Massachusetts Board of Probation, will swing the gavel at the opening day session. Subjects range from Mr. Bates' discussion of "Prisons and Beyond" to Professor Glueck's analysis of "The Correctional Field as a Profession."

The noon-day luncheon on Wednesday will be held at the Norfolk Prison Colony, world-famous experiment in prison rehabilitation work. Thursday afternoon at the hotel, sessions will be continued with an address by L. C. Schilder, who as J. Edgar Hoover's right-hand "G" man handles the Division of Identification in Washington.

Other speakers will include members of governors' councils, newspaper editors, attorney generals, commissioners of correction, judges and straight case workers in the field of social welfare.

Seamen's Strike Leader to Speak

With four boats tied up at Boston by labor trouble—all of which are out of commission until the strike on the Pacific Coast is settled—and shipping moving on virtually normal schedule despite claims to the contrary, the striking members of the International Seamen's Union today planned to bring Harry Bridges, leader of longshoremen on the Pacific Coast, to Boston tonight.

Bridges, reputed to be one of the leaders of the strike on the Pacific seaboard, is to speak at Franklin Union Institute, at 7:30 on "The Truth About the Present Maritime Strike."

Striking seamen—on what union officers say is an outlaw strike—have thus far been unable to make effective their strike at the port of Boston, according to port observers.

Jesse E. Thomas, chairman of the strike strategy committee, said today that the "strike on the Pacific coast will not be settled until we make the East Coast shipowners come to terms." His claim is that ships leaving this port are manned by inadequate, incompetent crews, "violating every law for safety at sea on the statute books when they take a ship out."

He charges that crews on outgoing ships are composed of farm boys from Kansas and other western states and claims to have evidence to that effect.

New Bids Forecast For Floating Dock

Who is going to build the "world's largest" floating drydock for the United States Navy was still a matter for debate, it developed today.

According to an official of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation at Fore River, a second bid for the mobile drydock, including several slight changes and new specifications, will be made shortly.

This statement was issued today despite an announcement by the Navy Department in Washington last week that the dock would be constructed by a naval yard on the Pacific coast. Ultimate resting place of the dock is Pearl Harbor naval base, Hawaii.

Congress appropriated $10,000,000 for the drydock. Naval officials expected bids to vary around $15,000,000. Six bids by the Bethlehem company, the only bidder, ranged from $16,000,000 to $21,312,000 depending on equipment.

The Navy considers almost any price justifiable to obtain this new naval weapon which would reduce dependence on fixed land bases.

'I'll Fight,' Is Howard Reply To Ouster Hint

Commission Head Defies Governor in Dispute Over State Coal

Murphy's Name Up

Charles P. Howard today shouted, "I'll fight," in answer to a report that he would resign his chairmanship of the State Commission of Administration and Finance, to avoid ousting by Governor Curley.

Thus he eliminated one of the many question marks surrounding the case of the alleged poor quality coal supplied to state institutions by three Massachusetts coal companies which thereby drew $19,500 in fines from the administration and finance commission.

Questioned By Council

The Executive Council stepped in and ordered the fines returned, after a hearing in which Mr. Howard was questioned by Daniel H. Coakley, a member of the council. Mr. Coakley's manner gave a hint to observers that a move to oust Mr. Howard might be made.

Later the report was spread that Mr. Howard would resign in protest against council interference with the administration and finance commission.

In answer to reports, Mr. Howard said he had considered resigning, but believing it "vital to the people of Massachusetts that the state purchasing system be saved from destruction" he had determined to stay.

Plans for Governor

His resignation, he said, would make available another appointive plum for the Governor to reward a favored follower.

Although Mr. Howard quieted the gubernatorial rumors, other reports passed of a Curley drive against him. These reports were that the Governor either would forcibly remove Mr. Howard entirely from State service or demote him from the chairmanship of the commission and elevate George E. Murphy, State Comptroller, to that position.

In the latter case, Mr. Murphy, whose term has expired, is expected to be reappointed State Comptroller tomorrow. At that time Governor Curley could name Mr. Murphy chairman also, leaving Mr. Howard with a commission position but with little official work to do. Meanwhile, Mr. Howard sent a letter today to the Governor and the eExecutive Council recommending that the council rescind its order that the fines imposed on the three coal companies be returned.

Refuses to Obey

In the letter, Mr. Howard definitely indicated his refusal to follow the council's order. He presented arguments to refute the council's statement that penalties have been imposed "wrongfully and without authority of law."

Arguing against a refund, Mr. Howard wrote: "The refunding of the entire amount of the penalties appears logically to require as its basis the assumption that every single sample of coal taken was incorrectly taken and that every separate analysis made was consequently incorrect. It further requires the assumption that every separate sample and analysis favored the Commonwealth and that not one of them favored the coal contractors.

1280 Samples Taken

"There were about 1280 samples taken of the coal furnished by these companies. After these samples had been combined into laboratory samples representing all of them, some 213 separate chemical analyses were made. The samples were taken under the direct supervision of the respective chief power plant engineers at 36 different power plants.

"Others were taken under the direct personal supervision of the power plant supervisor, Mr. Donovan, and still others under the direct personal supervision of the chemist, Dr. Flanders, who has been the head of the purchase laboratory since 1922. Clearly all these men could not have erred against the coal contractors in every one of 1280 cases."

As the Howard statement was on its way to the Governor and council, the Attorney General's office was busy determining whether the Executive Council acted within its authority when it stepped into the coal contracts matter. It is the contention of the Massachusetts State Federation of Taxpayers Associations that the council had no authority in the matter.

N. E. Railroads Report Gains In Net Income

Boston & Maine Finds Prosperity in Wake of Fare Reductions

New Haven Aided

For the first time in 10 years of back-to-the-wall fighting against bus and truck competition, New England railroads today are seeing many of their major problems nearing solution. The situation is evidenced in reports showing passenger traffic on some lines doubled this year and freight revenues at their highest levels since the start of the depression.

This promise of returning prosperity to railroads that have faced the prospects of complete reorganization or consolidation since 1925 was only part of the national upturn in the entire railroad business revealed in the 17.7 per cent increase in gross revenues of 93 large lines. The improvement is traced to the courageous bid of the railroads for business shown in the reduction of passenger rates from 3.6 cents to 3 and 2 cents a mile last summer.

Railroads Caught Napping

With the introduction of the new rates, effective June 1, the nation took to the rails at a pace that caught even the railroad officials napping. The Boston & Maine, with an increase of 51 per cent in passenger traffic within the first month under the new rates, had to pull some of its long idle locomotives out of roundhouses. Orders for new passenger cars were rushed to manufacturing centers. And the traveling public, many of whom had not been on a railroad train for some time, liked the new air-conditioned, heavy upholstered cars and continued to use them even accelerated rates.

During September the Boston & Maine reported 40 per cent more passengers on its lines than in the same month in 1935. With reduced rates in effect, a heavy passenger turnover was necessary to build up rail profits. It was expected that several months would be required to pull sufficient passenger traffic increases to the rails to result in a build-up of revenues. But this was not the case.

Net Revenue Rises

While the 53 per cent increase in Boston & Maine traffic for June revealed a revenue loss of 14 per cent, the 52 per cent rise during July brought that month's revenue increase over the previous July to 24 per cent. For August, a 68 per cent increase in passengers gave the line a 16 per cent boost in profits.

The rolling thunder of steel wheels against steel rails grew increasingly louder in the vicinity of New York city as visitors found it cheaper to travel to the metropolis by rail than by automobile. This changed viewpoint of highway users was reflected in the first upsurge of passenger traffic experienced in seven years by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. The figures of that line revealed a 16.3 per cent increase in passenger ticket sales for July, 12.2 per cent in August, 23.9 per cent in September and 19.4 per cent in October. These increases were compared with the corresponding months of 1935.

In the clouds of smoke pouring from the puffing locomotives of the 93 railroads all over the United States was written a net operating income of $334,727,844 for the first 10 months of 1936 compared with $260,656,260 for the corresponding period of the previous year. Much of this money is being used for modernization of equipment, as indicated in the operating cost of $1,179,265,581 for the first ten months of the current year, which was 12.8 per cent greater than the previous year.

Study of Bay State Journals Completed by WPA Workers; History in Making Revealed

Survey Covers Papers From Colonial Days of 'Publick Occurrances' to the Present; Earlier Copies Best Preserved

After more than 160 years of oblivion, copies of early Massachusetts colonial newspapers — containing firsthand accounts of American history in the making—have been brought to light, as the WPA completes a survey of journals from the days of the "Publick Occurrances" to those of the present generation.

Although these early newspapers are venerable with age, they have been found to be in better condition than those printed only 40 years ago. Copies of the old Boston Gazette, Post-Boy, Centinel, Evening Post and the Advertiser, as well as early files of papers printed in Salem, Cambridge and Northampton, are in such excellent state that the paper is still strong and the printing as easily discernible as the day it came from the press. The papers of less than 40 years ago, printed on wood pulp newsprint, on the other hand, practically fell to pieces when the Historical Records Survey workers handled them.

Colonial Reporting

In the early newspapers were found accounts of stories that have already become legendary in the pages of American history. Written by colonial reporters in what is today considered a stilted and quaint style, the stories, nevertheless, still appear full of romantic interest.

Patroits and Tories took sides in these journals, setting forth their cases in unmistakable though ornate English. Some of these papers on that account were suppressed by order of the royal Governor, who subscribed, even though the editors did not, to the theory that "the King can do no wrong."

The newspapers discovered by survey workers in musty closets and repositories in libraries, museums, courthouses, town halls and historical society collections, ranged in size from the 8 by 12 Boston News-Letter to the blanket sheet, issued by the Centinel about 100 years ago, which contained 10 columns on a 35-inch page.

Sleigh Racing and Chess

Character of the material in these old papers was varied. Besides historical events and legislative acts, they also contained a large mass of local and personal information, passenger arrivals and departures, new residences, real-estate transactions and wills.

Sports were given no separate departments, but accounts were frequently written of contests seldom seen today, such as sleighing races.

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

Women Voters Criticize Hasty R. I. Legislation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 15—The mass of legislation jammed through the special session of the Legislature last week is criticized by the Rhode Island League of Women Voters which charge the citizens have been cheated of real democratic government.

Never before in the history of the State, says Mrs. William O. Foster, legislative chairman of the league, has there been such wholesale disregard of rules to adopt new and far-reaching measures virtually sight unseen at a "lame duck" session.

The special session, which opened last Tuesday morning and adjourned late that night, passed scores of measures, many of which still are not available for publication in the press. More than half of the legislators will not be serving in the new legislature in January. Those who will not serve were either defeated at the polls in November or did not run for re-election. It was the last session at which Democrats will be in control. Republicans will have a comfortable majority when the 1937 session convenes.

The League charges specifically that a violation was committed when the titles of bills were not read twice, as the rules require. The statement points out that the special session was not empowered to enact general legislation and no move was made to suspend the rules, yet the legislature proceeded to pass a wide variety of legislation.

Gov. Theodore Francis Green, who becomes Rhode Island's junior Senator at Washington next year, called the special session to change the date of the meeting of Rhode Island's presidential electors so that there would be no conflict with the new amendment to the Federal Constitution which wipes out lame duck sessions of Congress. After approving this change, the legislators proceeded with their mass of other business.

Boston Postal District Facing Big Holiday Rush

With Christmas only 10 days away, an army of nearly 10,000 regular and emergency postal employees are working night and day to make the holiday a happy one for children and grownups in the Boston postal district whose presents have been intrusted to Uncle Sam's mailing system.

From all indications, this year's Christmas mail will be the largest in the history of the Boston area. According to Acting Postmaster Peter F. Tague, more than 75,000,000 pieces of mail will be distributed here, bringing gross receipts to the Government through purchase of stamps to more than $1,000,000. These figures, based on early mailings, will exceed the 1935 record of 70,000,000 pieces.

Extra Carriers

In order to handle the excessive amount of mail, 2600 extra carriers and clerks have been added to the regular Boston postal district force of 6800. The extra workers have been distributed in post offices throughout the 25 cities and towns that make up the Boston postal district.

These cities and towns, in order to list the places which require only 2 cents postage for first-class mail, include the following: Arlington, Belmont, Boston, Braintree, Brookline, Cambridge, Chelsea, Everett, Lexington, Malden, Medford, Melrose, Milton, Needham, Newton, Quincy, Revere, Somerville, Stoneham, Waltham, Watertown, Wellesley, Weston, Weymouth and Winthrop. In order to qualify for the 2-cent postage, letters or cards in sealed envelopes must be mailed from one town to another in this group.

Christmas Cards

Christmas cards in unsealed envelopes—with the flap turned in—may be sent to any point in the country for 1½ cents. Simple inscriptions on such enclosures, such as "Merry Christmas," "Happy New Year," "Sincerely yours," and the name of the sender are permitted. Any other writing, however, is not allowed.

Postal or post cards may be sent openly through the mails for 1 cent. These must not be larger than 3 9-16 by 5 9-16 inches, nor smaller than 2¾ by 4 inches.

To assure delivery before Christmas to far western states, including Arizona, California, Oregon and Washington, packages should be mailed before the post offices close tomorrow night, Dec. 16.

Closing Dates

The closing dates for mailing parcels to other parts of the country follow:

Thursday, Dec. 17—Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

Friday, Dec. 18—Delaware, District of Columbia, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, New York, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia.

Saturday, Dec. 19—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.

Saturday, Dec. 19—For deliveries in the 25 cities and towns of the Boston Postal District.

Mail destined for Europe should be posted tonight.

All parcels may be marked "Do not open until Christmas." With the addition of special delivery stamps, letters and packages are assured of delivery up to 11 p. m. daily, Sundays and holidays. Special Christmas greetings may be sent anywhere in the United States or Canada for 6 cents an ounce.

Articles requiring special wrapping, such as fragile or perishable goods, should be packed in heavy paper and tied with heavy twine. Full instructions regarding wrapping have been issued by the Post Office Department and may be obtained at any local bureau.

Milk Delivery By State Faces Boston Market

Indications Point to Intercession by Curley in Hood Situation

Issue Unchanged

Governor Calls Conference on N. E. M. P. A. Threat to Cut Off Supply

With the great majority of New England's 25,000 dairy farmers apparently united in their determination to cut off the milk supply of the H. P. Hood and Sons Company, tomorrow, thus threatening a serious milk shortage in the Greater Boston markets, the indications were strong today that Gov. James M. Curley would declare the milk situation a "state emergency" and turn the milk distributing business over to the State.

These indications stood out prominently at the State House this noon as the Governor called into conference Ralph W. Robart, director of the Division of the Necessaries of Life, and frequent protestor against the policies of the New England Milk Producers Association whose members plan to strike against the Hood company. It is believed the Governor will empower the director of the division to take over the milk business as he took over the handling of food supplies in the last flood emergency unless the N. E. M. P. A. and the Hood company come to an immediate agreement.

Refused to Pay Fees

The strike threat was made against the Hood company because it refused last week to continue to force all its farmers to pay fees to the N. E. M. P. A. for operating a milk pool which is supposed to control the vexing problem of the milk surplus and to stabilize prices to all farmers in the New England milk shed. The Hood company specified that it would collect no fees from non-members of the N. E. M. P. A. after Dec. 15. The N. E. M. P. A. followed the Hood action with an ultimatum, declaring a milk strike of its members against Hood if no agreement was forthcoming before today.

Governor Curley's determination to bring State pressure to bear upon the N. E. M. P. A. was the result of his professed conclusion that the milk distributing system of the farm co-operative constituted a "racket." On the other hand, New England faced the possibility that Hood, cut short of its milk supply, would reach outside of New England to meet its customers' demands, an extremely unwelcome practice from the standpoint of the local dairy industry.

Felt Justified

The Hood company today felt that its action was justified charging that deductions made by the New England Dairies, adjunct of the N. E. M. P. A., in an effort to stabilizze the milk market had resulted in farmers getting less than the Hood company could otherwise pay them.

This company's action followed similar action taken by the Whiting Milk Company. The two companies are the largest supplying the Boston market.

J. Ralph Graham, president of the New Hampshire Dairymen's Association, announced that representatives of farm co-operatives meeting at Concord, told the Hood company to get back in line with the selling organization or else face the loss of its supply from northern New England.

Opposing Equalization

Meanwhile, the Massachusetts Milk Control Board made public from Shelburne Falls a petition from milk producers opposing "equalization in any form." This petition, the milk board said, represented 240 produceers supplying milk to the Shelburne Falls plant of the Noble Milk Company which sells milk to the Hood company.

At Concord the representatives, Mr. Graham said, went on record as favoring some permanent plan which would "equalize" milk payments.

The current milk problems are not new. They date back to the beginning of the industry in New England. Jealousy between farmers of Massachusetts and those of northern New England are fundamental. Both seek control of the Greater Boston market. The Massachusetts farmer is mostly independent of the N. E. M. P. A., while the northern farmers who contribute 80 per cent of the milk to Greater Boston, are practically all members. Disjointed action of farm co-operatives has been followed by disastrous price wars.

Governor Apprehensive

Governor Curley is apprehensive that the present rifts will result in a return of unsound price competition. The investigation he has ordered by the attorney general seeks to do what the Federal Governmen sought in enforcing a milk-marketing agreement between all farmers and dealers. Dealer control of farm co-operatives has been mentioned as one fly in the milk bottle which the New England governors tried to remove several years ago by appointing a New England Milk Advisory Board.

Mr. Robart's only statement today was to the effect that he "hoped the investigation of the Governor would bring the long-awaited showdown."

Past investigations brought to light many unsound business practices, some of which have been removed from the milk industry. But the majority are said to still remain.

Lighthouse Tender to Take Good Cheer To Men on Nantucket Shoals Lightship

When the lighthouse tender shoves off from the Chelsea base next week, heading out for Nantucket Shoals Lightship, her cargo will include a Christmas tree, turkey, candy and nuts for the lightship crew, and books and presents from the folks at home.

The tender will make the trip well in advance of the holiday so that a sudden turn to bad weather will not forestall a holiday celebration by the men on a rolling vessel 42 miles off Sankaty Head light on the southeastern tip of Nantucket Island.

The lighthouse service takes it for granted that Santa Claus might have difficulty pulling up his reindeer on a day when the ocean might kick up the way it can in winter on the shoals—in fact, its own tender is often held up for days by heavy seas in trying to transfer supplies to the men who spend two months of every three aboard the Nantucket.

When the tree goes up over the side it will be hoisted to the masthead as a sign to passing liners and other vessels that the Nantucket is on sea duty Christmas Day. But the turkeys and trimmin's—

Granting the Christmas cargo goes safely aboard, there still remains the question whether the men eat hot roast turkey or cold sandwiches on the holiday. On the average of three days a month, Captain David B. Studley says, the cook is unable to use his galley because of the pitch and the roll of the lightship. The men have to eat standing, a cold sandwich in one hand, hanging on to a stanchion with the other, and down in the galley pots and pans, stage their own orchestration of swing music.

For Yule music, the men again are subject to wind and weather. They may hear Christmas carols on Christmas Eve, on their radio—or they may tune their ears to the screech of the fog siren.

Here's hoping they escape a "blow," enjoy their turkey and hear the carols, while the fir sways gently aloft.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair tonight and early Wednesday, followed by increasing cloudiness, possibly with rain late Wednesday afternoon or at night; lowest temperature tonight near or slightly below freezing; moderate west and northwest winds.

Maine: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday; colder tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Generally fair and colder tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair, colder in the interior tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness, followed by rain in afternoon or at night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest winds, becoming variable and generally fair tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness followed by rain over the south portion.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	27	33	Minneapolis	20	30
Bermuda	64	67	New Orleans	44	64
Chicago	30	38	New York	28	32
Denver	42	54	Norfolk	40	58
Helena	34	54	Philadelphia	28	34
Jacksonville	48	70	St. Louis	32	36
Kansas City	28	46	San Francisco	50	56
Los Angeles	44	62	Washington	33	39
Miami	74	78			

A—6 a. m., E. S. T., Dec. 15.
B—Minimum, Dec. 14.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 1:34 a. m.; height, 9.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:42 p. m.

Bay State Toy Makers Find Prosperity Is Riding In Again

Despite increasing Japanese competition, evident in better products at lower prices, Massachusetts toy manufacturers have promised themselves the merriest Christmas since the peak year of 1930.

Many hundreds of homes whose Christmas trees last year were littered with toys labelled "made in Japan" will this year be decorated by doll carriages from South Boston factories, celluloid toys from Leominster, juvenile furniture from Athol, miniature pianos from Winchendon and dolls from Clinton. Massachusetts toy makers know this to be true because of the loaded trains pulling out of the toy centers concentrated around Gardner.

For three years, the exodus of trains loaded down with doll carriages, tiny locomotives, miniature moving picture projectors, toy boats and the mechanically operated toys that have made Massachusetts famous, has caused more and more of a rumble in western manufacturing centers, headed for eastern Massachusetts markets. The thunder of the rails is helping these manufacturers to forget the roar of last spring's floods which caused thousands of dollars in damage in toy plants.

Stir in Markets

Between the floods and Japanese competition, which now puts toys on the American market duty paid for one eighth what it costs the American manufacturer, the Massachusetts toy maker had faced 1936 with forebodings. But there came a sudden stir in the retail markets, the accumulative effects of more people having money to spend on those things the youngsters have been wanting since the depression inundated family pocketbooks.

So small feet will creep down the front stairs in the wee hours of the morning of Dec. 25 while small hands will clutch at wooden boats made in South Boston factories, small cedar chests fashioned at Westfield and strange figures on blackboards picked up in a plant in Cambridge. And many a chubby hand will take a swing at coloring pictures with crayons made in Danvers.

Games are also booming, which means that factories of Salem, Mass., have shifted in high gear again after a temporary let-down. "Monopoly," a product of Salem, is still ace-high in the local game field

(Continued on Page 12, Column 8)

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

COLONIAL—"Dead End," by Sidney Kingsley. Presented by Norman Bel Geddes. Featuring Clem Wilenchik, Mady Corsell, Warren Ashe, Donald Sharpe and others. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinee 2:30.

REPERTORY—"Life's a Villain," a comedy by Frederic Hughes, featuring Elisabeth Hendrick, Evelyn Dorn and others. Presented by the Federal Theater.

SHUBERT — "Blossom Time," opera based on the life of Franz Schubert. Melodies written by Sigmund Romberg. Featuring Diana Gaylen and J. Charles Gilbert. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinee 2:30.

Movies

MEMORIAL — "Rembrandt," starring Charles Laughton, 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

EXETER—Janet Gaynor and Constance Bennett in "Ladies in Love." 2:15, 4:00, 5:50, 7:50, 9:50. Also "Wild Brian Kent," with Ralph Bellamy and Mae Clarke. 3:10, 5:05, 7.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"The Jungle Princess," featuring Dorothy Lamour and Ray Milland. Fenway: 1:15, 4:10, 7:05, 9:55. Paramount: 2:30, 5:25, 8:20. Also "Down the Stretch," with Mickey Rooney, Patricia Ellis and Dennis O'Keefe. Fenway: 2:55, 5:50, 8:45. Paramount: 3:10, 11:50 a. m., 3:05, 6:00, 8:50.

STATE AND ORPHEUM — "Orphan Annie," starring Johnny Weissmuller and Rita Morgan. Orpheum: Orphans: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 11:40, 2:30, 5:20, 10:30. Tomorrow: "Orphans in Manhattan," with Jean Arthur and Fred Moore.

Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 3:30, 5:30, 7, 9.

MODERN — Mae West in "Go West, Young Man." 10:38 a. m., 1:12, 4, 6:56, 9:50. Also "The President's Mystery." 9, 11:46 a. m., 2:30, 5:28, 8:30.

FINE ARTS — "The Ski Chase," with Hannes Schneider. 1:50, 3:48, 5:40, 7:40, 9:30.

UNIVERSITY—Shirley Temple and Frank Morgan in "Dimples." 2:15, 5:30, 8:50. Also "Ladies in Love," with Janet Gaynor, Loretta Young, Constance Bennett and Simone Simon. 1:30, 4:40, 8:00. Tomorrow: "Robin Hood," with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. Also "Ambassador Bill."

METROPOLITAN—"Charge of the Light Brigade," with Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 10:30 a. m., 1:05, 4:22, 7:15, 10:14. Stage: Francis Lederer, also "The King's Scandals," a Broadway revue.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Spain in Revolt," "Deadly Females," "Sport in the Alps," "Three Stooges," latest newsreels and other shorts.

TREMONT—James Cagney and Margaret Lindsay in "Prison Nite." 9, 11:31 a. m., 1:54, 4:50, 7:32, 10:06. Also "Don't Gamble with Strangers," with Lona Drume and Sally Eilers. 10:18 a. m., 12:37, 3:21, 6:00, 8:40. Tomorrow: "Thanks a Million," with Dick Powell and Fred Allen. Also Paul Robeson in "Sanders of the River."

UPTOWN—"Ladies in Love," with Janet Gaynor, Loretta Young, Constance Bennett, Simone Simon, Don Ameche, Paul Lukas and Tyrone Power. 9, 11:30, 2:30, 5:30, 8:30. Also "Flakin Parade," with Peter Kelly, Stuart Erwin and others. 1:30, 4:40, 8:10.

COOLIDGE CORNER — Nino Martini in "The Gay Desperado." 1:15, 3:40, 6:40, 9:30. Also "The Girl on the Front Page," with Gloria Stuart and Edmund Lowe. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

BOSTON — "The Man I Marry," with Doris Nolan and Michael Whalen. 10:45 a. m., 1:44, 4:40, 7:36, 10:34. Stage: "Continental Variation," an A. B. Marcus production.

Music

LONGY SCHOOL OF MUSIC—Collegium Musicum, works of Johann Rosenmuller; 1650-1694. 8:15. (Open to the public without charge.)

JORDAN HALL—Concert by the Chamber Orchestra (members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra), Bernard Rogers, conductor, 8:15.

Other Events

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Christmas program. Readings, carols, and gifts. Hotel Bradford, 6:30.

SOUTH END WPA LECTURES—Dr. William H. Leslie on "Adventures in Scotland and the Shetland Islands." Williams Municipal Building, 408 Shawmut Avenue, 7:45.

CHARLESTOWN WPA DRAMATICS—One-act play, "The Valiant," Dorchester Community Center, Germantown Community Theater in "The Invisible Clue." 44 High street, 8.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "Byzantine Art." Guidance tour by Miss Tasney, 11.

HOTEL STATLER HALLROOM — Boston Morning Musicale, Kirsten Flagstad, soprano, 11.

Radio Programs On Page 10

McGrath Viewed as Key Figure In Bay State Democratic Affairs

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Joseph McGrath, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and Democratic National Committeeman from Massachusetts, is developing suddenly into a key political figure in this state.

The secret of his sudden growth in power, it is understood, lies in his elevation to the supposedly honorary post of National Committeeman. In Massachusetts, up to the present time, the National Committeeman position, among Democrats, has carried with it very little power.

Little Patronage

During Republican presidential administrations, of course, there was little federal patronage to distribute among Democrats. But with the advent of the Roosevelt Administration, the situation changed. Considerable patronage was available. A strong Democratic organization was necessary in Massachusetts to continue this state in the Democratic column.

However, from 1932 to 1936 the Democratic National Committeeman was Joseph B. Ely, former Governor of Massachusetts and outspoken anti-New Dealer. Thus Mr. Ely had nothing to do as National Committeeman. He was ignored by the administration, as was expected.

Now, a Roosevelt man, Mr. McGrath, is the Massachusetts National Committeeman, and, it is understood, he is receiving the powers which have gone to National Committeemen in other states. In Pennsylvania, New Jersey and other important states, the National Committeeman is a really important figure, with a thumb in every important political pie. And Mr. McGrath appears ready to test a few political pies himself.

Chief Dispenser

From a powerful member of the Democratic inner circle comes the information that Mr. McGrath will be the chief patronage dispenser in Massachusetts, despite the fact that Charles F. Hurley, as Democratic Governor-Elect, would seem to inherit federal patronage power.

In fact, it is understood, little can be done of national political importance which has not first received a McGrath approval. It is reported Mr. McGrath may have some say on WPA jobs, on projects approved or disapproved. It is entirely possible also that Governor-Elect Hurley will be forced to take Mr. McGrath along when he makes trips to Washington to plead for particular projects.

At any rate, from the information received, Mr. McGrath is a top man as far as the Democratic National Committee is concerned—and that means James A. Farley, chairman of the national committee and Postmaster General.

This situation has caused some men to contend that Mr. McGrath will not be a candidate for Mayor of Boston in November, 1937, as has been rumored. As Mr. McGrath will be enjoying extraordinary power as National Committeeman and chairman of the Democratic State Committee, they add, there is no reason for him to seek the Mayoralty.

Edgar M. Mills

Behind the Microphone

News about two radio performers, both of whom are well known in Boston radio circles. Bob Emery (Big Brother of WEEI), you may be interested to know, is now with WOR, Newark, N. J. He's running two programs, one, "Rainbow House," a juvenile program with 150 children on it, the other, "Old Time Spelling Bee" for adults, a riot of fun. Bob brings together certain groups to "spell each other down," such as ad men, reporters, chorus girls, parents, teachers, and so on.

From Bridgeport, Conn., we learn that Joe Lopez, manager of WICC, former announcer for WNAC, has evolved an excellent scheme for getting old toys from listeners to be repaired and distributed to other children not so fortunate.

The way that Mr. Lopez does it is as follows: WICC has a request program, but the only way in which you may have a request honored is to send in an old toy. Some Boston station ought to pick up that idea. The toys gathered could be sent to the Morgan Memorial or some other charitable agency where they could be repaired and bring joy to another child at Christmas.

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Irene Wicker, "Singing Lady," WBZ, 5:30 p. m., will begin a new program on Christmas Day to be heard weekly at 5:15 p. m. from the same station. The new program, which will be added to her present "Singing Lady" program, will be a series of musical plays based on great operas and familiar stories. The musical dramatizations, in which Miss Wicker herself will take part, will include simplified adaptations of such well-known songs as Wagner's "Prize Song," Massenet's "Cinderella," Humperdinck's "Hansel and Gretel" and "Goose Girl," Stravinsky's "Emperor and the Nightingale," Rimsky-Korsakoff's "The Snow Maiden," and Friml's "Katinka." On Christmas Day she will do a special dramatization with music based on the birth of the Christ Child.

Musical dramatizations of fairy tales such as "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," "The Sleeping Beauty," "The Elves and the Shoemaker," "Aladdin and His Magic Lamp," and others will be included. Miss Wicker got the idea for her new program when, looking for material for her other program, she found that there were no simple versions of the great operas and very few musical plays for children.

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The New England Conservatory of Music will be on a national network Dec. 19 with a Christmas concert by its orchestral and choral classes. The program, to come from WNAC for the NBC-WEAF network at 3 p.m., will consist of two Bach chorales, "Break Forth, O Beauteous Heavenly Light" from the "Christmas" oratorio, and "Jesu Bleibt Meine Freude," from the 147th cantata, by the chorus and orchestra. "The Flight of the Holy Family" will also be heard.

Orchestral selections will include Cladwick's "Noel," Humperdinck's prelude to "Hansel and Gretel," two short pieces by Franck on French Folk Tunes, the "En Voiture" and "Hurdy Gurdy" movements from Carpenter's "Adventures in a Perambulator and the Prelude to Wagner's "Die Meistersinger."

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The first opera of the Metropolitan Saturday afternoon series which opens on the NBC-WJZ network, Dec. 26, at 2 p. m., eastern standard time, will be Saint-Saëns's "Samson and Delilah." The parts of Samson and Delilah will be taken by René Maison, tenor, and Gertrud Wettergren, mezzo soprano. The High Priest will be taken by Julio Pinza, Abimelech by John Gurney, bass, and All Out, Hebrew by Emanuel List, bass. Maurice de Abravanel will be making his Metropolitan debut as conductor in this opera.

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Following are some feature listings on Wednesday's radio schedules:

Magazine of the Air, WEEI, 11 a. m., to present John Mason Brown, New York drama critic; Wendy Marshall, "Toy Lady"; Reed Kennedy, baritone, and orchestra.

National Farm and Home Hour, WBZ, 12:30 p. m., in last land grant college program of 1936 from University of Kentucky.

Felix Labunski, Polish composer-pianist, NBC-WJZ network, 1:30 p. m., in recital of his own compositions. Tune WJZ.

Cleveland Orchestra, NBC-WEAF network, 1:45 p. m., Artur Rodzinski, conductor, with Beryl Rubinstein, pianist. All-American program: R. Rubenstein's Concerto in C Major with soloist; Bloomer's Concerto Grosso; Shepherd's "Christmas Folk Western Pieces." Tune WEAF.

Curtis Institute chamber recital, WEEI, 4:10 p. m., Dr. Louis Bailly, director, Mozart and Mendelssohn program by artist students.

Male chorus, WNAC, 7:30 p. m., 196-voice unit, Roy Harlow, director, with Walter Kidder, baritone soloist; Jack Kilty, Irish tenor, vocal soloist.

"The Magic Flute," WNAC, 8 p. m., in further presentations involving Jean Jack and Betty's elopement.

Cavalcade of America, WEEI, 8 p. m., in high lights dramatized from life of Samuel F. B. Morse, who besides inventing the telegraph, was a painter of note.

Burns and Allen, WEEI, 7:30 p. m., with Tony Martin, tenor, and Hedda Hopper's Orchestra.

New Mixed Choral Society, WAAB, 8:30 p. m., presenting 241-voice chorus in carols.

Nino Martini, tenor, WEEI, 9 p. m., with Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra. Verdi and Rimsky-Korsakoff opera arias by Mr. Martini; Negro spiritual, "Water Boy," and excerpts from "The Vagabond King," by chorus.

"Town Hall Tonight," WNAC, 9 p. m., in which Fred Allen includes a timely note by introducing William Fisher, singing department store floor walker.

Actor and Sculptor

Francis Lederer
Film Star Now Making Personal Appearances in Boston

Lederer Talks More of Peace Than of Himself and Movies

Francis Lederer, internationalist, was talking.

The dark, debonair Czechoslovakian film star had just stepped from the stage of the Metropolitan Theater. With an earnestness which is quite as convincing as his continental charm, Mr. Lederer was discussing his favorite topic, the World Peace Federation, of which he is founder and president.

The actor has been an ardent peace worker since his childhood. He lost his brother in the World War and, having joined the Austrian army under age, he himself saw eight months of action. As a lad of 16, he was filled with the strong desire to form a peace organization. But that desire was not realized until he had won fame on continental and American stages and, finally, in Hollywood.

For an interview on world peace, the atmosphere was hardly propitious. The stage "mikes" had been doing their best to imitate thunder in the Grand Canyon, which had not helped to get the subtler nuances of the dialogue across the footlights. And the first part of the interview was conducted in the dark while a posse was sent through backstage labyrinths to find an electrician who could discover why the lights in Mr. Lederer's pale-blue dressing room would not work. Finally there were pictures to be taken.

In the midst of it all, Mr. Lederer remained calm, amiable and apologetic. At last—still in make-up, but wearing a brown dressing gown instead of his immaculate evening clothes—the actor was ready to talk on peace, education, the films and, for a very short time, himself.

Hopeful Aspect

To Mr. Lederer, the most hopeful—and yet the most tragic—aspect of the present international situation is that the populations of the world do not want war.

"That is something concrete," he declared, "the one thing that can be held against pessimism."

Then Mr. Lederer repeated what to him is the best summation of the situation. It was contained in an address by President Roosevelt, is included in all literature sent out by the World Peace Federation, and runs as follows:

"The hope for the danger to world peace lies not in the world population, but in the political leaders of each population. Throughout the centuries wars were made by governments, but I tell these governments that the men and women they serve are so far in advance of their leadership that we could have a world accord on world peace immediately if the people of the world could speak for themselves. . . . I wonder whether the people themselves will not some day prevent the governments from making war."

Mr. Lederer speaks the words slowly, with a deliberate intensity. His penetrating eyes, whose eloquent laughter has captivated film fans, are serious. His slight accent seems to intensify the significance of the words. It reminds one that here is a man whose conviction arises from his own experience with compulsory army training for youth and dictatorship by the military.

Action Needed

With many books and a few films containing anti-war propaganda, Mr. Lederer feels that the great need at present is to make use of the feeling of the masses for world peace.

"Education is, of course, necessary," he said, "but what we need now is action."

Such action could come through the world plebiscite on peace which his organization is sponsoring, the actor believes. Since it requires that the individual merely sign a card reading, "I am against war," it is simple enough to permit everyone who desires to register his sentiments.

Asked about glorification of war in the movies, Mr. Lederer observed:

"Few people will give up material profit for an ideal. Few people have convictions, anyway. The chief objective of picture producers in Hollywood is to make money. The artistic ones want to make good pictures, but still the first aim is money.

"You say that a picture with a parade instills a love for the glamour true glamour. In my opinion, the main policy of educators should go in the direction of educating youth to see the difference between the superficial glamour of war and the real glamour of the adventure of everyday life in peace."

Daily Adventures

Mr. Lederer pointed to the adventure which could be found in such simple acts as getting up in the morning, taking a subway car and going to work, acts which even the more imaginative consider routine.

"If they could realize the advances of science which have made the tunnel possible and the train and central heating and the typewriter. If they could see it all not with everyday eyes but conscious of the glamour and adventure it implies, then they could not be led into the superficial glamour of war.

"War gives them the idea of release, of change. But I have gone through it. I have been its emptiness, its boredom, its horror. To sit in a trench for days and weeks in the rain, just a number, until somebody gets the idea to move you—like tools in somebody's hands," he declared, dropping his own hands in disgust.

Film on Chopin

Turning from the world situation to his immediate plans, Mr. Lederer said that his next picture, to be made under Columbia's Frank Capra, will be based on the life of Chopin. The actor is studying the composer's life and is eager to start work on the film. It will be his first under a new Columbia contract.

Mr. Lederer intends to remain in Hollywood, and will not return to the stage for some time. He likes, he said, to appear in the type of film which leaves the public something to take home, some constructive thought, some answer to their questions.

"'Ah, Wilderness!' was my idea of a perfect picture because it shows life with a sense of humor," he said.

But Mr. Lederer is not eager to halt his film acting. He will discuss world peace, education, a solution for unemployment which he has recently sent to Washington, the need for skepticism in reading "news" from Hollywood.

"But to act, that is to do," he says. "That is not a thing to talk about."

What's Going On in the Arts

W. Alister MacDonald

At the Vose Galleries on Copley Square there are on display several dozen pictures painted by a noted English water colorist, W. Alister MacDonald.

Mr. MacDonald holds to the British tradition in water color, and accordingly his pictures differ from the water colors we are accustomed to see in this vicinity. The English painters have sought to impart to their little aquarelles their poetic feeling about nature; they have painted paysage, not as a passing impression but as something which they had thought about a great deal, studied carefully and loved. They do not depend upon the aqueous medium for an erratic and pleasing effect; they hold the pigment under control, indicating a great many details, and grading and refining color ever so subtly. There is consequently a feeling in these water colors which we might experience in reference to oils done painstakingly, and sometimes even to drawings.

The subjects include Old England, London, The South Seas and Tahiti. Often Mr. MacDonald makes an architectural relic the theme and he paints it so that shape, age, material, character are unmistakable. Sometimes he paints a city panorama against the twilight sky. There he has an opportunity to include rich and varied colors. In these scenes he generalizes the theme, while in the architectural subjects he remains conscientious about details which are likely to interest any intelligent spectator. The water colors of Tahiti come closest to the style which is familiar to us hereabouts; there is swing and freedom in the spread of color, a sense of liberation in the swaying trees, the moving water.

Boston Art Club

The holiday season invariably brings forth a group exhibition at the Boston Art Club intended to catch the eye of shoppers for pictures. Things which come within a wide range of purse and interest are shown, and for the most part the exhibits consist of pictures and sculptures by artists who pursue the middle course. There are several agreeable pictures and a few entertaining bouquets in this display.

D. A.

News of Boston Dancers

Edouard du Buron will revive his "Dance of Siva" as a solo and his "Devil Dance" as a part of Mrs. Larz Anderson's play, "Under the Bo Tree," to be given in the Hotel Statler ballroom on Monday morning, Dec. 21, under the auspices of the Boston University's Women's Council. Miriam Kornfield will contribute two Nautch dances to the action of this play. "East Meets West" is the title of the program, which is in the nature of a holiday festival, and includes a one-act play by Mrs. Mark A. Lawton, "One Christmas Eve."

On Saturday afternoon, Dec. 19, at her studio, 83 Exeter Street, Pauline Chellis will hold her annual midwinter demonstration program, arranged to cover progressions of the modern dance from child rhythms to the concert stage.

A bulletin issued by the Contemporary Dance Group announces plans for a joint recital to take the form of a Peace Program, in the middle of January. Invitations to participate have been sent to Boston dancers.

Boston Stage Notes

"Dead End," at the Colonial, and "Blossom Time," at the Shubert, are in their final week.

The Federal Theater's comedy, "Life's a Villain," continues at the Repertory.

Boston's next opening now scheduled is that of "Frederika," the new Lehár operetta, at the Shubert, Christmas night.

Boston evidently is not to see Maxwell Anderson's new comedy, "High Tor," on its way to Broadway. Latest report is that it will open in Cleveland Dec. 29.

The Guild's latest Helen Jerome transcription, "Jane Eyre," will be submitted at the Colonial, Dec. 28, as the next item of the subscription season.

"Boy Meets Girl" will return to the Plymouth for a single week, beginning Dec. 28.

The following week, another brief tenant will come into the same house: "Fulton of Oak Falls," a new play by Parker Fennelly and George M. Cohan, presented by Mr. Cohan and Sam H. Harris, newly reunited.

Toy Industry Booming

(Continued from Page 9)

after nearly two years on the market. And for those who do not want to play the whole evening, there is a substitute for "Monopoly" which is selling as fast as the original. Other card games such as "Finance" are selling rapidly.

Storm Centers

The storm centers of all this buying are the large department stores in Boston's downtown district. Anticipating the ways of juvenile sightseers, the stores have done more than ever along the lines of toy department decorations to appeal to the young folks. Great sections of all stores have been reserved for the juvenile stampede which is now at its height. And the steady clink of cash into the cash registers indicates that toyland will be productive of banner sales this year.

Some idea of the mounting trade is indicated in the figures of employment and production in the large toy plants of Massachusetts. For example, a South Boston plant reported a volume of business 30 per cent greater than in 1935 with the emphasis on higher priced toys. This plant does a thriving business in steel toys and is hiring 300 persons where only 200 worked a year ago.

The Mason and Parker Manufacturing Company, located in the heart of the toy-making district at Winchendon, has managed to keep its 500 workers on the job right through the depression. It looked bad for a while right after the floods of last spring, but the sudden up-surge in buying saved the jobs of the 500.

The highest sales in history are reported along the greeting card manufacturing front. The increase in this business in 1935 was 20 per cent. This year marked up another 15 per cent rise or a total of 35 per cent in two years.

Lexington Makes Ready For Christmas Pageant

Lexington's annual community Christmas pageant, expressed this year in a nativity play entitled "A Guiding Star," will be held in Cary Memorial Hall, Sunday afternoon and evening, Dec. 20.

The play was written by Esther Willard Bates, and will be directed by Miss Doris MacDougall, a graduate of Emerson College of Oratory. Charles F. Perry, instrumental music instructor at Lexington High School, will lead the chorus.

Dr. Lowell Guest Of Lowell House

The Russian bells in Lowell House tower at Harvard last night boomed out the tidings that Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president emeritus of the University, dined as guest of honor at the House which bears his name.

The distinguished educator was the honored guest at the candlelighted table of Dr. Julian L. Coolidge, master in charge of Lowell House.

The program was an informal one, with no speechmaking scheduled by the prominent University authorities who attended. Students of the House, however, presented two one-act plays in costume which were well received. The dining hall was decorated in keeping with the holiday season, and outside in the court, a lighted Christmas tree added its effect to the occasion.

This event, taking place in one of the Houses which were inaugurated during Dr. Lowell's regime as president of Harvard, concluded his birthday celebrations for the year.

Waltham Overpass Dedication Friday

Dedication of Waltham's $220,000 overpass has been postponed until Friday afternoon, Mayor Frederick McDonald announced today. Scheduled for today, completion of the WPA project was delayed by recent cold weather.

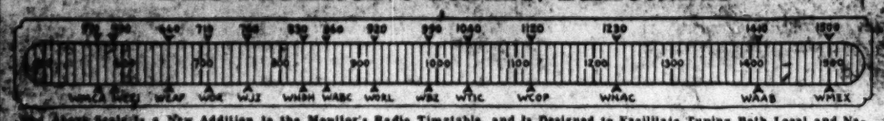
Musical Note Cracks Automobile Windshield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—The windshield of a car was cracked from side to side when a radio set 20 yards away gave forth the high note of a violin.

The engine was not running at the time and the crack occurred as soon as the set was tuned in. It is believed that the windscreen became resonant and that the crack occurred when the note was sustained.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



This Above Scale is a New Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs.

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Tito Guizar, songs	"The Monitor Views the News"	"While the City Sleeps"	Recordings and reports
5:15	Natural science talk	"Rhythm Makers"	Tom Mix sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30	St. Louis Syncopators	"The Singing Lady"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45	Chesker Board; music	"Sweethearts of the Air"	"Little Orphan Annie"; sketch	Recordings and reports
6:00	News; sports review	News; Evening Journal	Yankee News Service	"Music Editor's Page"
6:15	Violin soloist; talk	Landt Trio; Welcome Lewis	Earl Lawrence Serenades	"Music Editor's Page"
6:30	Dinner Time Revue	News; music; sports briefs	"Musical Roundup"; record	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
6:45	"Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	Chester Morris; orchestra	Sport reports
7:00	Reader and orchestra	"Easy Aces"; comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"; sketch	Colonial News Service
7:15	Sportcast, Ted Husing	Dramatic sketch	Voice of Experience	Hal Kemp's Orchestra
7:30	Jack Randolph's Music	Lum and Abner; sketch	Rubinoff; Jan Peerce	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:45	Boake Carter, news comment	"Happier Lives"	Adrian O'Brien, tenor	Enoch Light's Orchestra
8:00	Hammerstein's Music Hall:	"Dude Ranch"; dramatic	Leo Reisman's Orch.; soloists;	"Music for Dancing";
8:15	soloists; orchestra	sketch; Westerners group	quartet; trio	soloists; vocal groups; orch.
8:30	Ken Murray; "Oswald";	Edgar A. Guest in Welcome	Wayne King's Orchestra	Little Sam Robbins's Orch.
8:45	soloist; Ross Morgan's Orch.	Valley; dramatic sketch	Wayne King's Orchestra	Little Sam Robbins's Orch.
9:00	Waring's Pennsylvanians; so-	Ben Bernie and his orchestra;	"Sidewalk Interviews"; Wal-	Gabriel Heatter, comment
9:15	loists; choral group	Sheila Barrett, monologues	lace Butterworth; P. Johnson	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
9:30	Caravan; Rupert Hughes;	"Husbands and Wives"; forum	Fred Astaire; Charles Butter-	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
9:45	Joel McCrea and Bette Davis	"Husbands and Wives"; forum	worth; Conrad Thibault;	Third period, Bruins-New
10:00	in "There's Always Juliet";	Concert band, Frank Simon,	Trudy Woods; Anne Jami-	York hockey game
10:15	orchestras	conductor; dramatisation,	son; Johnny Green's Orch.	Ray Starita's Orchestra
10:30	Garden talk	"Bishop and the Gargoyle,"	"Hollywood Gossip"	Mal Hallet's Orchestra
10:45	Mark Warnow's Orchestra	dramatic sketch	Roy Campbell's Royalists	Mal Hallet's Orchestra
11:00	E. B. Rideout; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra
11:15	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	"Ink Spots"; Negro quartet	Clyde McCoy's Orchestra	George Sterney's Orchestra
11:30	George Olsen's Orchestra	Frankie Masters's Orchestra	Dick Fidler's Orchestra	Freddie Martin's Orchestra
11:45	George Olsen's Orchestra	Frankie Masters's Orchestra	Rudy Vallee's Orchestra	Freddie Martin's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

8:30 WORL (920kc), Good Cheer Service conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns; readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.

10:45 WNAC (WEAF — National), "Today's Children"; dramatic sketch.

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Magazine; guest speakers; soloists; sketch; orchestra.

12:00 WORL, (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour; talks; soloists; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

2:15 WEEI (WABC-Columbia), American School of the Air.

3:15 WNAC, Variety Show, Don McNeill, master of ceremonies.

4:00 WORL, (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Congress of Parents and Teachers Association; speakers.

4:10 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Curtis Institute of Music chamber music recital.

9:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Round Table Christmas Mailing; talks.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Dinner and After

7:30 WNAC, Chorus recital; vocal and instrumental soloists; narrator; organ.

8:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Cavalcade of America"; "Samuel F. B. Morse"; sketch.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), "One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch from San Francisco.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Fannie Brice; Victor Arden's Orchestra.

8:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Burns and Allen, comedians; Henry King's Orchestra; soloist.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ethel Barrymore in "Butterfly on the Wheel," sketch.

8:30 WAAB, Phi Beta Christmas carol concert, from New Haven.

9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Nino Martini, tenor; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Professional Parade"; variety; Fred Nibio, director.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Town Hall Tonight; Fred Allen; Mighty Allen Art Players; amateurs; orchestra.

9:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Come On, Let's Sing"; community sing.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Your Hit Parade"; Freddie Rich's Orchestra; Buddy Clark, baritone; Edith Dick, vocalist.

10:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Gang Busters"; crime drama.

10:00 WMEX (WMCA — Intercity), Good Will Court, A. L. Alexander, director.

10:30 WNAC (WEAF — National), Roy Shield's Revue; variety.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Meredith Wilson's Orchestra; Natalia Caen, pianist; Seraphim Strakosch, cello.

11:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward Tomlinson, commentator, from Inter-American peace conference, Buenos Aires.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Queen Mary	Dec. 16	Southampton	Dec. 21	Dec. 15, 8:00 pm	Dec. 16, 8:00 am
Amer. Banker	Dec. 18	Plymouth	Dec. 27	Dec. 17, 8:00 pm	Dec. 18, 8:00 am
*Amer. Importer	Dec. 19	Liverpool	Dec. 28	Dec. 18, 8:00 pm	Dec. 19, 11:00 am
†Hansa	Dec. 19	Cherbourg	Dec. 27	Dec. 19, 1:00 pm	Dec. 19, 8:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Aorangi	Victoria	Dec. 30	Dec. 25, 4:00 pm	Dec. 25, 7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Chichibu Maru	San Francisco	Dec. 24	Dec. 19, 4:00 pm	Dec. 19, 7:30 pm
Empress of Japan	Victoria	Jan. 9	Jan. 4, 4:00 pm	Jan. 4, 7:30 pm

*Great Britain and Irish Free State.
†Except Great Britain and Irish Free State.

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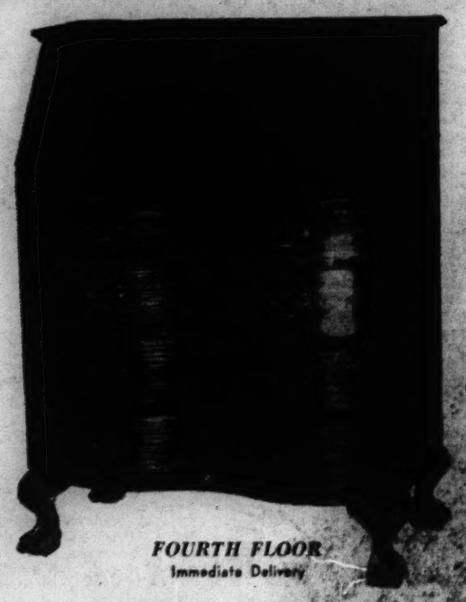

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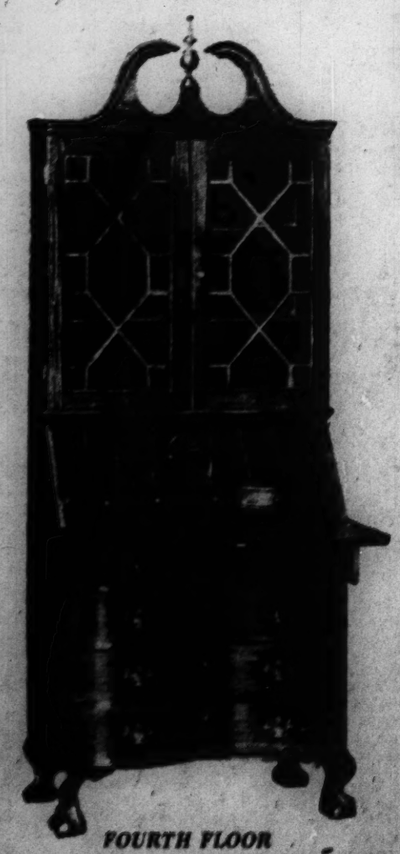

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Story of American Girl Who Married a King

Elise Hensler rose from modest Boston home to fame as operatic diva, wed Don Fernando of Portugal and almost sat on throne of Spain.

Comtess d'Edla

Before Miss Hensler Married Don Fernando, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Conferred the Above Title Upon Her. Picture Was Taken in 1888

Where Royal Romance Began

Upper—Miss Elise Hensler as She Appeared in 1855
Lower—Exterior of the San Carlos Opera House in Lisbon, Picture Taken in 1878

Recent developments in England have focused attention again on the romantic story of Miss Elise Hensler, daughter of a tailor, who not only became a singer of world renown but who is, many believe, possibly the only American woman to have married a European monarch.

From a modest dwelling at 32 Carver street, Boston, Miss Hensler rose to become a famous singer, the wife of Ferdinand, titular King of Portugal, and inadvertently to furnish one of the sparks which helped to start the Franco-Prussian war.

Born in Switzerland

Elise was born in Switzerland 100 years ago. Her parents came to America when Elise was a girl, sending her to the Winthrop School on Tremont street and later to a private school in Pemberton Square.

Before she was 16, the Henslers moved to Springfield, Mass., where Elise attended high school on Court street. While in school, she displayed an unusually beautiful voice, singing in the choir of the North Church, Springfield. Later, after winning acclaim at a floral festival, she went to Boston to study, singing in the choir of Kings Chapel and appearing in concerts at Chickering Hall.

A group of Bostonians sent the young singer to Paris and Milan to study, in 1851. After working with several of the foremost instructors of Europe, Miss Hensler became one of the first American girls to invade European concert halls. In rapid succession, she made her debut at La Scala in Milan, turned down a year's contract to sing there so that her father could return to his adopted country, and made her New York debut in 1856 as Donna Elvira in "Don Giovanni." Returning to Boston, she sang in "Le Prophète," "Norma," "Masaniello" and "Les Huguenots."

Returned to Europe

But she remained in America only a few years. Soon after her return to Europe, she sang at the opening performance of the San Carlos Opera House, in Lisbon, Portugal.

It was a festive occasion, for the opera season always opened on Oct. 29, the birthday of Don Fernando, the King. Don Fernando was born in 1816 and at the age of 20 had married Dona Maria la Gloria, Queen of Portugal. Queen Maria passed on in 1853 and Don Fernando acted as regent until his son's majority two year later.

Following his attraction to Miss Hensler at her debut, Don Fernando became increasingly attached to the young singer. They were married on June 10, 1869, and made their home at Cintra, about 15 miles from Lisbon. It was a happy, quiet life, Don Fernando spending most of his time gardening and painting. Surrounding him was a collection of Indo-Chinese objets d'art which dated back to the days of Vasco Da Gama in 1499.

Spanish Crown Offered

But soon after the marriage, the affairs of Europe thrust themselves belligerently into the household. France suspected that Germany was trying to annex some of her possessions, and Germany was equally suspicious of France. Spain seemed to be the focal point of the crisis. Political affairs were in a state of chaos and Spain sought a monarch acceptable to all powers.

The two leading candidates were Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern and Don Fernando. In 1869, the Spanish crown was offered to Don Fernando. All settlements were going smoothly. Spain and Portugal were to be separate countries. Europe semed to be relieved by the solution.

Title of Queen Denied

Then arose the question regarding the status of Elise. The Spanish Minister told her she might be made a duchess or grandee of Spain, First Lady of the Palace or any other title—except that of Queen.

Elise shook her head. Don Fernando shook his head. And the husband and wife returned to Cintra. The former Portuguese monarch had done his duty and felt free to return to domestic life which had come to mean everything to him.

Queen Abdicates

In June, 1870, Queen Isabella of Spain abdicated the throne in favor of her son, Alfonso. On July 5, foreign governments were notified of her abdication and on the same day Prince Leopold consented to become candidate for the vacant throne. But Louis Napoleon of France felt such a step would threaten his country. He demanded that King William of Prussia, father of Leopold, withdraw his son as a candidate. William refused and, although Prince Leopold withdrew later, France declared war on Prussia on July 18, 1870, beginning the Franco-Prussian War.

Undoubtedly the war was the outcome of the international suspicion and jealousy which existed, but it is interesting for historians to speculate on what might have happened if Elise Hensler, the American girl, had been willing to accept some other title than that of Queen.

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N. H. Grange Urges A State Commission For Taxation Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 15—In an attempt to bring about tax relief, the New Hampshire Grange proposes the naming of a special state commission of 10 to work out a solution for this long-discussed problem.

The resolution asks the state officers to seek legislation that will create a special tax-studying commission, to include five members of the legislative body and five citizens, not legislators, but especially interested in tax reform.

The Grange committee stated that "with the average tax rate of $34.30 in New Hampshire for 1936, the highest in the history of the state; with real estate bearing 76.8 per cent of the tax burden; with tax delinquency at the highest peak of which there is any record, with $750,709.08 of taxes purchased by the towns in the year ending Jan. 31, 1936, and a total of $3,063,970.25 uncollected taxes on that date; with 121 towns with a rate $34.30 or over, 34 of these with a rate of $40 or more, and two with a rate of $50 or worse this year; it would seem that the point had been reached where taxes can no longer increase without grave danger to the economic stability and progress of our state.

"All of which is proof that tax reform is an absolute necessity. The rural tax payer is now paying taxes all out of proportion to income and some means may be found to equalize this burden if agriculture is to prosper in this state."

Full Week's Wages Gift of Publisher To His Employees

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 15 (AP)—George F. Booth, editor and publisher of the Worcester Telegram, the Evening Gazette and the Sunday Telegram, announced today a Christmas gift of a full week's pay for the 900 employees of those newspapers.

The gift goes to all regular employees who have served one year or more. Those who have served more than six months and less than a year will receive a half week's pay, and all of the papers' 125 county correspondents will be given a week's pay. All of the 1500 newspaper boys will receive a gift of one dollar.

All persons on the regular sub list in the composing room, stereotype department and press room will be given a half week's pay on the base scale.

Checks are to be distributed Dec. 16.

New England Mills to Ask Increased Textile Duties

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP)—Representatives of the textile industry prepared to appeal to the Tariff Commission today for increased duties on cotton velveteens and corduroys.

Representative Edith Nourse Rogers, Lowell, Mass., Republican, declared increased imports of Japanese velveteens and corduroys were "a serious threat to the American industry and workers."

Mt. Everett Visited By 5621 Persons in 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Dec. 15—Mt. Everett State Reservation was visited this year by 5621 persons, including residents of 37 states and 142 from foreign lands, according to the annual report of the reservation commission. Gains in the number of visitors are attributed in a large measure to work done to enhance the beauty of the region and make it more accessible.

Rural Roads 1706 Miles

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP)—The bureau of public roads reported today there were 1706 miles of rural primary state roads in Massachusetts at the end of 1935. Of these roads 150 miles had low-type surfacing and the rest high-type surfacing.

Japan Imports Held Threat To Velveteen Mills

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP)—Lawrence Richman, treasurer of the Crompton Company, West Warwick, R. I., told the Tariff Commission today Japanese competition threatened to drive American manufacturers of cotton velveteen and corduroy out of business.

Mr. Richman said the foreign competition imperiled 11 domestic factories with an investment of $20,000,000 in plants which employ more than 5800 workers.

He asked the commission to recommend duty increases on velveteens of 62½ per cent and on corduroys of 50 per cent, both based on the American selling price.

As an example of price difference, Mr. Richman testified American medium plain back velveteen's average cost was 58.84 cents and the Japanese 35 cents a yard after payment of duty.

"It is a question only of months, not of years, as to how long the velveteen industry will exist," Mr. Richman said.

In 1936, Mr. Richman said, business has dropped and stocks of domestic velveteen in the country are almost as big as sales for the year. He asserted manufacturers had no assurance they could sell one half of this yearly production during the coming year.

"If the Japanese are successful in taking away our velveteen business," Mr. Richman said, "there is no question but what they can take away the corduroy business."

Among the other mills represented at today's public hearing were Waterhead Mills, Lowell, Mass.

WPA

(Continued from Page 9)
(Continued from Page 9)

Several papers also contained results of chess tourneys in various clubs.

According to these pioneer papers, crime was not so prevalent as it is today, and when news-sheets printed accounts of major crimes, superlatives—indicating horror—were used. Crime for the most part in the papers consisted of stories of piracy on the Spanish Main, with the subsequent rewards offered for capture of the freebooters.

In all these old-time journals, politics, of course, took first place. If some of the articles and editorial attacks on public men of those days were reprinted today, publishers would have libel suits on their hands. As it was, numerous editors were haled into court because of too free use of invective, and more often than not were fined and sent to jail. Sometimes their papers were suppressed.

Growth in Size

After establishment of the Union, newspapers increased in size and importance, and began to print learned articles and better written stories of current affairs. Files of newspapers printed during the first half of the nineteenth century were found to contain comments and stories on the landing of the first Atlantic cable, Webster's reply to Haine, progress of the Black Hawk War, invention of the telegraph and completion of Boston's waterworks system. Some of the issues carried accounts of the defense of the Alamo, the gold rush to California, Andrew Jackson's fight in behalf of Peggy O'Neale, and Sam Houston's election as president of the Republic of Texas.

Middle nineteenth century papers gave space to essays on famous literary figures, such as Holmes, Longfellow, Poe, Swinburne, Tennyson and Thackeray. Boston at this time was enjoying its reputation as a literary center, and the city newspapers made the most of it.

These early newspapers, according to survey workers, seem destined to last another century. The papers from the period shortly after, however, are difficult to read. How long they will last, unless measures are taken to save them, project workers declare is debatable.

N. H. State Library Answers Questions About Legislation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 15—Since October, 1935, the legislative service conducted at the New Hampshire State Library has answered a total of 331 legislative questions, 45 of which were for out-of-state residents.

Created to gather and tabulate information on matters of particular interest to legislators, the service has been found useful to many other people seeking legislative data.

The library staff has co-operated with the Secretary of State in placing 250 10-volume sets of state laws and more than 5000 volumes of state papers in various private libraries in one state. It cost $22,690.17 to operate the library in 1934 and 1935, and $23,674.96 in 1935 and 1936.

Circulation of books has increased more than 39 per cent in two years. It totaled 19,461 last year. Of this number 10,998 books were loaned outside Concord. The greatest demand during the year was for books on history, biography, and geography.

N. H. Industries Cut Down Relief Rolls

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 15 (AP)—Placement of persons in private industry by the state employment service and the national re-employment offices in New Hampshire during November were more than three and a half times the number made in the same month last year, it was announced today.

E. F. Reed, state director of the National Emergency Council, said private placements for November were 845, compared to 219 in November last year.

Raising of Standards Of Small Fairs Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Dec. 15—Hugh Baker, president of Massachusetts Agricultural College, addressing the Three-County Fair Association's annual meeting here, said that small fairs are doomed if they do not revert back to their original objective—that of fostering education on agricultural lines—instead of permitting amusement interests to submerge the real purpose. He said the college was back of the movement to preserve the small fairs on a sound basis.

Ships Escape Oneida Ice

NORTH BAY, N. Y., Dec. 15 (AP)—Five motorships locked for a week in the thick ice of Oneida Lake reached Sylvan Beach Harbor with the help of the state tug Syracuse. First boat in was the A. M. Barnes, followed closely by the Detroiter, with the others strung out over a half mile.

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CRANBERRY CANNERS INC., SOUTH HANSON, MASS.

In and About Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the more elegant versions of the very long evening coat may be seen at Ludwin's . . . at 177 Massachusetts avenue; not far from The Christian Science Publishing House. It's made of heavy brocaded silk damask (the kind that is usually identified with upholstery!), in a soft shade that's not too definitely yellow, yet with just enough "body" to define it, and fashioned on Princess lines, with a fitted bodice, puff sleeves, and a flaring skirt. All of which makes a most flattering silhouette. Now the coat would be well worth its price ($50), what with its warm satin lining and all, even if it were just as we've described it so far. But there's an added note of luxuriousness about it . . . in the band of beautiful martin that borders the entire collar! There is another coat there, too . . . for less than $25, but it is, of course, minus the fur trimming. However, either coat would make an excellent gift for your mother, sister, wife, or daughter. In fact, you might arrange to make it a "joint" present, with borrowing privileges included! And incidentally we left the best looking afternoon dress there. One that would do particular justice to you through the coming season's activities. Very colorful (a lovely shade of green), with much graceful draping in the front, and made of the non-crushable velvet that looks and feels so much like fine suéde. The dress is marked $18, but that is a very special price for right now.

Something New In "Snowball" Line

A snowball or two caught in among the branches of the Christmas tree would be most attractive ornaments. And doubly so if they turned out to be the Matchabelli Snowballs that contain three small crown bottles of Katherine the Great, Duchess of York and Ave Marie perfume. A delightfully scentimental gift for $3. At C. Crawford Hollidge's. And while we're "doing" this shop we must mention those bits of wispy fluff that serve as a mantilla until you arrive at the party . . . after which you wear it dangling from your wrist; either tied around it, or caught into a bracelet. Of handmade colored French chiffon and lace. $5.50.

Telegraph Set For the Youngsters

Surely every youngster on your list would be thrilled to receive a real Western Union telegraph set such as the one we saw in R. H. White's toy department. It does everything that it's supposed to do in a most professional manner. It buzzes, clicks and blinks . . . and we see no reason why father won't find it on a par with little Horace's electric trains; as far as fascination goes. It has two transmitting units, so they'll be able to send real messages. A copy of the International Code, and a set of miniature telegram blanks are included in the set . . . which sells for $1. It ought to be educational in a subtle way.

How to Make Him Present of a Hat

"I'm giving him a hat." That's what a friend of ours told us when we inquired as to just how she was endeavoring to take care of her husband's Christmas gift. Whereupon we immediately displayed our ignorance of how such matters are taken care of in this modern age, by asking just how one went about selecting one that would fit, and at the same time be becoming. The answer is simple, and is one way of assuring yourself that you're giving your husband something that he'll actually wear. It seems that, on Christmas morning you give him a miniature hat box (very swank it is, too!), in which rests a gift certificate for a hat. Then, whenever he feels the urge, he can go into Rogers Peet's, at 104 Tremont Street, and select his hat. Even the $5 ones are all delivered in those good looking luggage boxes, which you'll probably immediately annex for our own personal use!

And Don't Forget That Little Doggie

Have you remembered to remember your dog? If not, Stearns' Kennel Shop knows how to pamper your pup in the latest, and most acceptable "doggy" manner. These ideas include such things as special dishes that exclude his ears while he eats ($1.50), a whistle that only his sensitive ears can tune in on (the neighbors will thank you for acquiring this item!—at $2.50), rubber bones (50 cents), custom-made blankets ($3.75 up), and sweaters; some of them hand-knit. The cutest ones are no doubt the yard-long turtle-necks for the long and lanky dachshund. Very collegiate!

Here's a Wealth of Christmas Gifts

Honorable mention to: Those Wild Irish Rose pins at Filene's for a single dollar. They're on the idea of the now famous orchid pins. Plenty colorful, what with the rubies, emeralds, turquoise and jade stones along with the rhinestones. Those printed dimity aprons at T. D. Whitney's. They slip on over the head, have a pocket, are piped in bright colors, and sell for a dollar. Those pearl chokers at Chandler's. The gift that's good from 8 a. m. until 1 a. m. . . . with sweaters, crepes, velvets and chiffons! Some have rhinestone clasps. From $1 to $5. The striped flannel robes for men at Jordan's. Beautifully tailored, plenty warm. Shawl collar, $8.95. Charbert's eau de cologne and after shaving lotion ensembles at Slattery's. In mannish-looking leatherette covered bottles. Both boxed attractively for $4. The compacts at Jay's for around $2 up. A "Show Boat" on wheels, with a cargo of colored, alphabeted blocks, $2 at Stearns'. Those leather waste baskets at London Harness Company at 60 Franklin Street. To say nothing of the Elizabeth Arden mirror lipsticks at every Arden counter. Pull out the pomade and up pops a convenient little mirror. $1.50 for the plain "gold" case. $2.50 for the jeweled.

J. T.

(A Regular Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Feature.)

Republicans Lose Westbrook, Maine, But Win in Augusta

PORTLAND, Maine, Dec. 15 (AP)—Republicans lost control of Westbrook, a mill city near here, but continued to reign in Augusta, the state capital, today. Westbrook Democrats elected Roscoe P. Libby, a dairyman, Mayor, and wrested control of the city council from the Republicans.

In other municipal elections yesterday, Eastport elected Carl J. Stover to its non-partisan council over Mrs. Alexander A. MacNichol, first woman aspirant to the post, and Biddeford voters endorsed unopposed Republican and Democratic nominees to city offices.

Mayor Frederick G. Payne (R) of Augusta was re-elected by the largest majority the city ever gave a mayoralty candidate, and his party elected seven of eight aldermen and all 16 councilors.

Biddeford Democrats renominated Mayor Frederic H. Mitchell, a physician, with 1269 votes, and the Republican nominee, Felix Sheltra, received 217. The city election is next Monday.

Disputed Election Of N. H. Congressman Reopened by Council

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 15 (AP)—An executive council's order to withhold certification of Alphonse Roy's election as Democratic representative from New Hampshire's first Congressional district reopened today a bitter dispute over the first Congressional tie in 110 years.

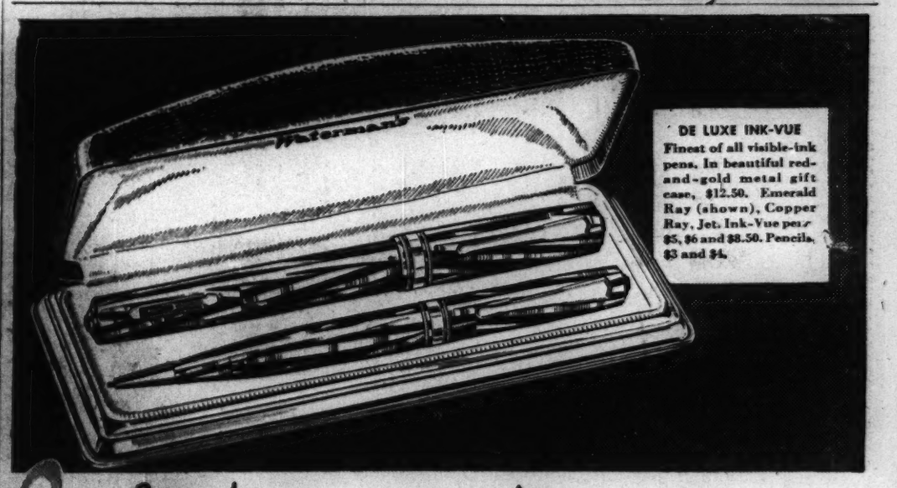
A petition by Arthur B. Jenks, Republican, that 35 ballots in the town of Newton "either lost, stolen or destroyed" should have been credited to him brought the council's order even though the State Ballot Law Commission ruled a few days ago Mr. Roy had won by 17 votes.

The council failed to heed the contention of of Mr. Roy's counsel that it must abide by the Ballot Law Commission's ruling and Mr. Jenk's attorney, Ralph W. Davis, immediately indicated he would ask the commission to recheck the disputed ballots.

Upon tabulation of the vote election night Mr. Jenks was declared the winner by 550 votes but Mr. Roy demanded a recount. Each was then credited with 51,679 votes.

The commission, upon rechecking 108 questioned ballots, finally declared Mr. Roy the winner by 17 votes and ordered Gov. H. Styles Bridges and the executive council to certify Mr. Roy's election.

New Thrills in OLD RECIPES
Old, familiar dishes have a new, zestful flavor when they're seasoned with Bell's. And flavor's the thing! Send for free recipe booklet. Wm. G. Bell Co., Dept. 32, 129 State Street, Boston, Mass.
BELL'S SEASONING
10¢


DE LUXE INK-VUE
Finest of all visible-ink pens. In beautiful red-and-gold metal gift case, $12.50. Emerald Ray (shown), Copper Ray, Jet. Ink-Vue pens $5, $6 and $8.50. Pencils, $3 and $4.

No better gifts than pens
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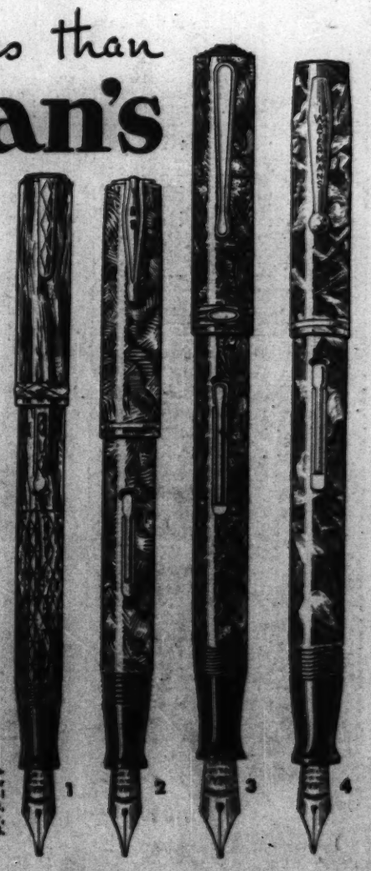
Few other things have *all* these essentials of a perfect gift—Quality, Beauty, Long Life and Daily Usefulness.
And no other pen has so many exclusive features, such as—Tip-Filling, Self-Starting, Microscopically Perfect Points and a Choice of 7 Different Points.

INK-VUE
The Perfected Visible-Ink Pen That Tells When to Refill
SIMPLEST FILLING with the new, patented "Double Action Lever." Also, easily emptied for cleaning.
BIGGEST INK CAPACITY of all visible-ink pens.
STRIKING BEAUTY—New, modern streamline "ray" design in a wide variety of colors.
At Better Stores Everywhere
Sets—3.50, 4.25, $5, $8, $9, $10, 12.50, $15
Pens, 2.50 to $10. Pencils, $1 to $5. Desk Sets, $5 up
GUARANTEED by GOOD HOUSEKEEPING
L. E. Waterman Co., New York. Branches in Chicago, Boston, San Francisco and Montreal


(1) Lady Patricia "Ink-Vue"—self-filling-ink style. Dainty design. Mist (shown), Sunset, Black Lace. $5. Pencil, $3.
(2) No. 3V—ingenious ladies' gift pen. Black Pearl (shown), Jet, Claret, Green Pearl, Steel Quartz, $3. Pencil, $1.25.
(3) No. 94—For men and boys. Standard self-filling style. Moss Agate (shown), $6. Gray Pearl, Jet, $5. Pencil, $3.
(4) No. 3—An excellent value for only $3. Steel Quartz (shown), Black Pearl, Jet, Green Pearl, $3. Pencil, $1.25.

Listed Stock Quotations

Market Continues Upward Swing, Led by Steels, Specialties

Commodity and Money Markets

Steel and Copper Shares Lead Rise In Active Market

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (AP)—Steels and specialties attracted fresh buying support in today's stock market and numerous issues posted advances of fractions to around 2 points.

More public participation was noted in brokerage offices, the theory being that part of the recent huge store of extra dividends was finding its way into securities purchases.

Fast dealings at the start put the ticker tape behind for a while. Selling appeared here and there later and, near the final hour, there were several conspicuous soft spots. The activity also dwindled. Transfers approximated 2,450,000 shares.

Steels in Demand

Shares out in front included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Crucible, Ludlum, Sears Roebuck, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, Schenley, J. I. Case, Deere, Consolidated Edison, North American, Anaconda, American Smelting, Cerro de Pasco, Continental Oil, American Machine & Foundry, Kelsey-Hayes, Santa Fe, Atlantic Coast Line, Delaware & Hudson, Yellow Truck, Porto Rican-American Tobacco "A," Warner Bros., Loew's, American Locomotive, Baldwin, Pullman, Pressed Steel Car, American Shipbuilding, United Aircraft, Canada Dry, Commercial Solvents and General Outdoor Advertising.

In a restricted area were General Motors, Chrysler, Montgomery Ward, National Distillers, American Telephone, N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Consolidated Edison, American Power & Light, Westinghouse, General Electric and Goodyear.

Down 2 or more each at one time were Crown Cork, Newport Industries and Amerada Corp. Kennecott, Allied Chemical and U. S. Rubber were backward.

Bonds Generally Higher

Buying activities continued to make for a higher level of quotations in the rail and industrial convertible divisions of the bond market today.

A few issues were hesitant under profit selling inspired by recent sharp gains. Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s and Chesapeake Corp. 5s slid back about a point during early trading. A few others gave up fractions.

Allis Chalmers 4s, which have been called for redemption this month, forged ahead to a new high around 219, up 1. Studebaker 6s, International Hydro Electric 6s and Pure Oil 4¼s added substantial fractions.

Traders were keenly interested in the offering today of $5,000,000 15-year 3 per cent debentures of Dow Chemical Company at par. The interest rate, it was said in investment circles, was about the lowest carried by any industrial issue of like maturity offered in the present era of low-cost financing.

Trading interest in low and medium priced rails was stirred by reports carloadings are holding at exceptionally good levels considering the seasonal trends.

Buyers paid moderately higher for Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Chicago & North Western 4¾s, Erie 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Southern Railway 4s and Missouri Pacific 5s.

U. S. Governments slanted lower with losses at mid-day ranging from 1-32d to 6-32ds of a point.

South Americans in the foreign divisions were mostly at new highs for the current advance. Europeans lost ground.

Dividend Declarations

Extra

Company	Rate	Pe- riod	Pay- able	Hldrs. of Record
Carnation Co	50c	..	Jan. 2.	Dec. 22
Coca-Cola Bottling (Del)	$2.50 A	$1.25	..	Dec. 28	Dec. 15
Do B		$1.25	..	Dec. 28	Dec. 15
Do A		$1.25	..	Dec. 28	Dec. 15
Supervised Shares	7c	..	Dec. 23	Dec. 15
Union Twist Drill	75c	..	Dec. 24	Dec. 17
West Point Mfg	$2.50	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Increased				
H Rubinstein pf	$2.50	..	Dec. 24	Dec. 17
Initial				
Un Airlines Tran	20c	..	Dec. 22	Dec. 18
Irregular				
DeLaval Stm Turb	1$	..	Dec. 21	Dec. 15
Resumed				
Gilchrist Co	25c	..	Dec. 24	Dec. 17
McGraw-Hill P	12½c	..	Jan. 15	Jan. 4
Special				
Gilchrist Co	25c	..	Dec. 24	Dec. 17
Glen Alden Coal	50c	..	Dec. 23	Dec. 14
Gen Stockyards	$1	..	Dec. 21	Dec. 15
Stock				
Columbia Pic	2½%	S	Feb. 23	Feb. 9
Regular				
Adams-Millis	50c	..	Dec. 23	Dec. 18
Allied Mills	50c	..	Jan. 15	Jan. 2
Carnation Co	50c	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 19
Do pf	$1.25	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 22

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Wheat					
Dec.	1.34⅝	1.36⅞	1.33⅜	1.33⅝	—.01⅝
May	1.39⅛	1.41⅛	1.38⅜	1.39⅜	—.01¼
July	1.17½	1.18⅛	1.15⅝	1.17⅛	..
Corn					
Dec.	1.68½	1.69⅛	1.67½	1.68	—.01⅝
May	1.64½	1.65⅝	1.63⅜	1.64⅝	—.01⅝
July	.89	.90⅛	.87⅝	.87⅞	—.01⅛
Oats					
Dec.	.51⅞	.52¼	.51	.51⅝	— ⅛
May	.51⅛	.51¾	.50	.50½	— ⅛
July	.48¾	.49⅛	.48⅝	.48⅝	— ⅛
Rye					
Dec.	1.09⅝	1.10⅝	1.08	1.09½	— ¼
May	1.07⅛	1.07⅛	1.04½	1.06⅝	+ ⅛
July	1.03⅛	1.03⅝	.99¾	.99¾	+ .01¼
Winnipeg Wheat		High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Dec.		1.20⅝	1.19⅛	1.20⅜	+.03
May		1.21⅛	1.20⅝	1.21⅛	+.03
July		1.21⅞	1.17⅝	1.19⅛	+.03

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (AP)—Wool top futures closed steady 6 higher to 5 lower.

	High	Low	Last
May	1.06.5	1.05.5	1.05.5b
July	1.06.5	1.06.5	1.06.5b

b—Bod.

Hide Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	14.34	14.34	14.28	14.32	—.02
June	14.46	14.48	14.40	14.44	—.11
Sept.	14.72	14.80	14.72	14.76	+.14

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Dec. 15	Last Dec. 14
74¾	39	Acme Steel (4)	66	66	66	67
18⅝	9⅝	Adams Express (.85)	15¼	14⅜	14⅜	14⅞
35⅝	17⅝	Adams Millis (1¾b)	28	28	28	28¼
37¼	22½	Addressograph (1)	34½	33⅞	34⅜	34¼
21½	11⅝	Advance Rumely	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
86½	58	Air Reduction (1f)	79½	78¾	78¾	79
6½	2	Airway Elec App	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜
17½	13	Alaska Juneau (.60f)	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	14⅜
5½	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
61½	13⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	54	52⅞	53¼	53⅛
60	12½	Alleghany pf xw (h)	52⅛	52⅛	52½	53⅛
60½	13¼	Allegh pf ww XL(h)	53	52⅝	53	52⅝
54½	27	Alleghany pr pf (h)	49	48⅜	48⅝	47
49⅝	26⅞	Alleghany Steel (1.40)	39⅜	38½	38½	39¼
245	157	Allied Chem (6)	233½	230	232	232½
34	23	Allied Mills (½b)	32	31¼	31¼	32
20½	6¾	Allied Stores	18¼	17⅜	17⅜	18⅛
90	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	88½	86	86½	85½
77⅝	33⅜	Allis Chalmers (1⅜f)	77¼	75¾	76	77⅜
34½	19¾	Alpha Port Chem (1¼)	30¾	30⅝	30⅝	30½
5	4	Amal Leather	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
39¼	31¾	Amal Leather pf	37	37	37	37½
125½	75	Amerada (2)	101	99	101	101½
55½	37	Am Bank Note (1f)	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
73	65	Am Bank Note pf (3)	66½	66½	66½	66
68	40	Am Brake S&F (2f)	67⅛	67	67	67⅛
140	124	Am Brake S&F pf (5¼)	138	139	139	139
137½	110	Am Can (4f)	115⅞	114⅛	115¼	114⅝
169½	162	Am Can pf (7)	168	168	168	168
37¾	30	Am Car & Fdry	38	37	37	37⅛
93	87½	Am Car & F pf	94	93¾	94	..
78½	31	Am Chain (1b)	78¼	76	76	76½
120	111	Am Chain pf (5)	120¾	120	120¾	120
113⅛	87⅜	Am Chicle (4f)	100	100	100	..
15½	7½	Am Colortype	15½	14⅞	15	15
35⅝	20½	Am Com Alcohol (1½b)	29¼	28½	28⅝	28⅝
32	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar (½b)	29	28½	28½	28⅝
7¼	3½	Am Encaustic T	7¾	7⅛	7⅛	7
14⅜	9¾	Am European	13	13	13	..
9¾	6⅛	Am & For Pow	8	7¾	7¾	7⅞
60½	29¾	Am & For Pow 5	59	57	57⅞	58
50	25	Am & For Pow 6	49½	48	48¼	49½
22½	12	Am & For Pw 2pf	21⅛	20½	20½	21½
21½	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	19	18¼	18⅝	18¾
8⅜	4⅛	Am Hide & L	7⅛	7	7	7
46	31⅝	Am Hide & L pf (3)	43¾	41⅜	41⅜	41
51⅞	37	Am Home Pr (12.40f)	49¼	48⅞	48⅞	49¼
4½	3⅛	Am Ice	3¾	3½	3⅝	3½
24	16½	Am Ice pf (2)	18½	18⅛	18⅛	19⅛
15⅛	9½	Am International (.40b)	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	14⅝
46	23¼	Am Locomotive	47	46¼	46⅝	46
122½	66	Am Loco pf (3g)	120	118	118½	120¼
24⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (1½)	23¾	22	22⅜	23½
14	10	Am Mach & Met (.60)	12¾	11⅝	12¾	11⅞
54½	27	Am Meter	52⅝	52	52½	51
14⅜	7½	Am Power & Lt	12½	11⅞	12	12⅜
13½	4	Am P&L 5% pf (5)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅝
87½	43	Am P&L 6% pf (6)	82½	82¼	82¾	82¾
27⅞	18⅜	Am Radiator (.60f)	25½	24¾	25	24¾
37	23¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20f)	35¼	34⅜	34¾	35¾
39¾	31	Am Safety Razor (2f)	32¼	31⅜	32	31
28¾	18	Am Seating vtc (2½b)	24⅜	24	24	24
45	25⅜	Am Shipbuilding (2)	41¼	39¾	40½	39¾
103	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (3)	98	97½	97⅞	98¼
152¾	134½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	148	148	148	150
61⅜	20½	Am Steel Fdries (1b)	59¾	58¾	59¾	59¼
145½	107⅞	Am Steel F pf (7)	110¾	110¼	110¾	..
36	24⅜	Am Stores (2)	26½	26⅜	26½	26¼
63⅜	48¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	55	55	55	54½
26⅞	20⅜	Am Sum Tobacco (1f)	24¼	23¾	24¼	23⅝
180¼	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	182¾	181¾	182¼	182⅜
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	96	95½	95¾	95⅝
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	97¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
150	136	Am Tobacco pf (6)	146¾	146¼	146¾	147
18	8⅞	Am Type Fdrs (h)	17¾	17½	17½	17⅝
27¾	19¼	Am Wat W & E (.40b)	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	25⅞
11½	7¾	Am Woolen	10¾	10	10¾	10¾
70¾	52¾	Am Woolen pf (4g)	68	65¾	67	66¼
2	¾	Am Writ Pap (h)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
10	4⅜	Am Wr P pf (h)	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¼
7¾	3½	Am Zinc Lead & S	7⅝	7	7	7⅛
45	23	Am Zinc pf	50	48½	48½	..
55¾	28	Anaconda Cop (1f)	54	53¾	53¾	53¼
87	35	Anaconda Wire (2f)	87	86½	87	85
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	19½	19⅜	19½	19⅜
43	9	Andes Copper	33⅝	33	34	34
59	27	Archer Daniels (2f)	44¼	44	44	44
122	118	Archer Dan pf (7)	119	119	119	..
110½	105¾	Armour Del pf (7)	109¼	109¼	109¼	..
7¾	4⅜	Armour Ill	6¾	6⅝	6¾	6⅝
62⅜	47¾	Armstrong C (1¼)	60¼	59½	59⅞	59
18⅝	7⅛	Arnold Constable (½)	15¾	14⅝	14⅝	15½
22¼	8⅜	Artloom Corp	18¼	15⅝	15½	16¼
108	95	Artloom Corp pf (7g)	106½	106¼	106¼	..
27⅞	12⅝	Asso Dry Goods	23½	23	23¼	22⅝
88½	59	Atchison (2b)	77¾	71⅞	73½	73⅝
107	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	102⅞	102¼	102½	102½
49	31⅜	Atl Coast Line (1b)	49	47½	47¾	47⅝
31½	11	Atl Gulf & WI	27	24⅝	27	24½
54¾	13½	Atl Gulf&WI pf (3b)	46	43½	46	42
35⅜	26⅝	Atl Refining (1f)	31⅜	30⅞	31	30⅞
131	112	Atlas Powder pf (5)	128¼	128¼	128½	128
20¼	12	Atlas Tack (¾b)	15¾	15¾	15⅝	15⅝
54½	36⅝	Auburn Auto	53½	52⅜	52⅜	53
10¼	5⅜	Austin Nichols	7½	7½	7½	7⅝
7¾	4⅜	Aviation Corp Del	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	6¾
—B—						
11¾	2½	Baldwin Loco (h)	10⅝	10	10½	9¾
93¾	29½	Baldwin L pf (h)	94⅞	93¾	93½	93¼
9¾	2⅜	Baldwin Asd (h)	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
93¾	33¾	Baldwin Asd pf (h)	94⅜	94	94¼	93
25⅜	11½	Balt & Ohio	22⅝	22	22	22
41¼	21	Balt & Ohio pf	27	26⅛	26½	26¼
118	109¾	Bangor & Ar pf (7)	109½	109½	109½	..
2	⅝	Bangor Aroos rts wi	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
37¾	21	Barber Co (¾b)	27⅞	26⅝	26⅝	28
28⅞	13½	Barker Bros	27	26⅜	26⅝	26¾
130	82½	Barker Bros pf	131	131	131	130
21⅜	14¼	Barnsdall A (.80)	22½	22¼	22½	22
22¼	16⅜	Bayuk Cigar (2½)	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	19¼
28⅝	18	Beatrice Cream (1f)	24½	24	24	..
16¾	12⅛	Belding Hem (1)	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜
23⅛	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (1½b)	28	27	27¾	28⅛
25¼	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½f)	22¾	22½	22¾	22¾
1⅞	1⅛	Black & Decker rts wi	2	2	2	2
76⅞	45⅞	Beth Steel (1½b)	74½	73⅝	73⅝	73
20	16¼	Beth Steel 5% pf (5)	19¾	19¼	19½	19⅝
135½	107½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	127½	127½	127½	..
23	11	Bigelow Sanford (1f)	22	20½	20½	20½
32½	18¼	Black & Decker (¾)	31¾	31⅜	31⅜	31⅝
21½	14½	Blaw Knox (.80)	22¾	22	22¼	22⅜
37⅜	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	35¾	34¾	34¾	35
43⅝	41	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	42½	42	42¼	43⅜
100½	86½	Bon Ami A (5b)	92	92	92	93
47	39	Bon Ami B (3b)	43¾	43¾	43¾	..
32⅝	25⅝	Borden (1.60)	27⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅝
90½	64	Borg Warner (4)	85½	85	85	85½
11½	6	Boston & Maine	7¾	7¼	7¾	..
5½	1½	Bklyn A pf (h)	3⅜	3	3⅛	3⅜
18⅞	12⅜	Bridgeport Br (.40f)	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	16⅜
64⅞	43¼	Briggs Mfg (2f)	59⅜	58½	58½	59¼
69	47⅞	Brigge & Strat (3)	51	51	51	50⅝
58⅝	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (4)	52¼	52½	53¼	53
104	97½	Brooklyn T pf (6)	102	102	102½	101¾
12¾	4½	Brooklyn Queens	7¾	7	7	7⅛
57	44½	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	50½	49¾	50	50¾
65⅝	45	Brown Shoe (3)	60⅜	59⅜	59⅝	59⅝
21⅞	8½	Brunswick Balke	20½	20¼	20⅝	20½
21⅜	9¾	Bucyrus Erie	20¼	19⅝	19⅞	19⅞
15⅞	9¼	Budd Mfg	13¾	13¼	13⅜	13⅝
14	8⅝	Budd Wheel (.20b)	10⅝	10½	10½	10⅝
34½	26⅝	Bullard (1¾b)	32⅞	32¾	32⅞	32½
59⅝	11½	Bulova Watch	57½	57	57	57¾
34½	25	Burroughs Add (.80f)	30⅜	30	30⅛	30⅛
45	23	Bush Term (h)	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
55⅝	28	Bush T Bldgs pf et (h)	28½	28½	28½	..
87	35	Butler (.60z)	44½	44¼	44¼	44
26¾	15½	Butler pf (1½)	30¾	30¾	30¾	31
43	9	Butte Copper	33⅝	33	33	34
59	27	Byers	44¼	44	44	44
122	118	Byron Jackson (1f)	119	119	119	..
—C—						
45⅞	30¼	Calif Packing (1½)	45¼	43½	43⅝	44
25⅛	6	Callahan Z & L	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¼
16½	6	Calumet & Hecla (.40b)	15⅝	15	15¼	15⅜
40¼	20	Campbell Wy&C (1f)	25⅝	24½	25¼	24⅞
24⅝	10⅜	Canada Dry	25⅝	23⅝	23⅝	24
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	13⅝
18½	12⅜	Capital Admin (1½b)	14	13⅝	14	13⅝
57	45¾	Capital Adm pf (3)	52	52	52	51
103½	91	Carlo C&O (6)	103	103	103	102
8⅝	5⅜	Carriers & Gen (.30)	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7⅝
186	92½	Case Thresh (4)	152	150	151	150
143	116	Case Thresh pf (1)	128½	128½	128½	127½
91	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2f)	86	84½	86	86
32½	21¾	Celanese Corp (1½b)	27⅞	26⅝	26⅝	26¾
36⅝	19	Celotex Co	36⅞	36⅜	36⅝	36⅝
86	54	Celotex Co pf (5g)	76½	76	76	75½
35½	25⅝	Central Aguirre (1½f)	34⅜	34	34	34
9¾	6⅜	Central Foundry	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
87	25	Central RR of NJ	43⅜	40½	40½	42½
74	47⅜	Cerro de Pasco (4)	73½	72⅜	72⅝	72
19½	8¾	Certain-Teed	14⅝	14	14⅜	14⅝
38½	19	Champion P & P (1)	34	33⅜	33⅞	27½
91	77⅞	Chas & Ohio (2.80f)	86⅞	85	85	84½
3¼	1½	Chi & E Ill (f)	2½	2	2	2
3¾	2	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	4¾	4¼	4¼	4¼
3¾	1¾	Chi & Gt West (h)	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
13¾	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	12¾	12¼	12¼	12¾
27⅞	18⅜	Chi Mail Order (1½f)	21	21	21	21½
2⅞	1½	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2	2	2	1⅞
8⅜	2⅞	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4¼
4½	2½	Chi & N'western (h)	3½	3½	3½	3½
12⅜	6⅜	Chi & N'west pf (h)	10¾	10½	10½	10½
135½	107½	Chi Pneu Tool	23⅞	23½	23½	23⅞
61½	46⅝	Chi Proc T pf (3½g)	62½	62¼	62¼	62
3	1⅛	Chi Rk I & P (h)	2	2	2½	2
8	3½	Chi RIAP 6% (h)	8½	8¾	8¾	8¾
3	1½	Chi RIAP 7% (h)	6¼	6	6¼	6¼
26½	17⅜	Chickasha Cot O	23¾	22½	22⅞	23⅜
16¾	7	Childs Company	13¾	13¼	13¾	13⅝
56	26	Chile Copper (1)	50	50	50	49
138⅝	85½	Chrysler (12b)	123⅝	122⅜	123⅜	125
23	16½	City Ice & Fuel (2)	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	18⅝
82⅜	72⅞	City Ice & F pf (6½)	80	80	80	80½
104	88½	Clark Equipment (1.60f)	93	92½	92½	92½
47⅛	33	Cleve Graph Br (2)	39⅞	39¾	39¾	40
74⅝	48	Cluett Peabody (1f)	65¾	64¾	65¼	64¾
134	84	Coca Cola (2f)	122	121½	122¼	120½
21⅝	13	Colgate-Palm-P (1½f)	21¾	20¾	21¼	20⅝
64⅜	37½	Collins & Aikman (2f)	61⅞	60¼	60¾	..
116½	107½	Collins & A pf (7)	113¼	113	113	113
47⅝	28¼	Colo Fuel & Iron	48	47⅜	47⅝	47
21⅞	10½	Colo & So (2)	20	19⅝	20	20⅛
27⅜	14	Columbia Gas (.40b)	18½	18	18	18⅜
106½	90½	Columbia G of A (6)	104	104	104	103⅞
107	80¾	Columbia G of B (5)	100	100	100	..
44⅝	21	Columbia Pic vtc (1f)	35½	33	33⅝	34
51½	43	Columbia P pf (3½)	47	47	47	..
134⅞	121	Columbian C vtc (5f)	122¾	121½	121½	122½
84	44	Comm Credit (4f)	82	81	82	80
91½	56	Comm Inv Tr (4f)	75½	73½	75¼	74½
24⅜	14½	Comm Solvents (.60f)	19½	19¼	19⅜	19⅜
44½	30¾	Conden Nairn (1.60f)	38½	37¾	38	36⅝
22¼	8⅜	Congoleum (1.50f)	13⅞	13½	13⅝	13⅝
8⅝	2⅜	Conmth & So	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
12½	7	Conde Nast Pub	14⅜	13	13	13½
29⅜	16	Congress Cigar (2)	21	20	20	20
66	33¼	Consol Coal wi (6½)	64	63	63	66
12⅝	6	Consn Ry A 1st pf	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
14⅜	8	Consol Cigar	12⅝	12	12	12⅜
6½	2	Consol Coal vtc	3	3	3¼	3⅛
3¾	1½	Consol Coal pf vtc	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
20½	11⅜	Consol Film Ind	14⅜	13⅞	14	13⅞
20⅛	14½	Consol Film I pf (3g)	17⅞	17½	17⅝	17⅝
106	100	Consol Ed NY (5f)	104	104	104	104½
17	11⅝	Consol Ed NY pf (5)	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
14⅜	7	Consol Laundries	11	10¾	10¾	10⅞
17⅜	11⅞	Consol Oil (.60)	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
13⅝	4	Consol Rys Cu pf	7	7	7	7
24⅞	15½	Consol Textile (h)	20½	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
28⅞	15⅜	Container n (1½)	21⅞	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
26⅜	16⅛	Cont Baking A	21⅜	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
106	97½	Cont Baking pf (6g)	105	104	105	104½
17⅜	11⅞	Cont Can (3f)	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
27⅝	17⅞	Cont Dis Fibre (2)	23⅜	23	23	23
46⅜	30⅛	Cont Insurance (1.80f)	43⅜	43	43⅜	43⅜
4	1½	Cont Motor	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
41⅝	28½	Cont Oil (1½b)	40¾	40	40¾	41¼

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Dec. 15	Last Dec. 14
46	25	Cont Steel (1)	29⅝	29	29	29⅛
69½	55½	Corn Exchange (3)	64	64	64	64
82½	63⅜	Corn Products (3f)	70½	69⅜	69⅝	70¾
7⅝	4	Coty	7	6½	6⅝	7
80½	34	Crane Co	48¼	47	47¼	47½
36⅝	15⅞	Crosley Radio (1¼b)	20	20⅜	20	20⅝
5¼	3½	Crown Cork rts	4⅝	4⅛	4⅜	4⅝
81½	43⅜	Crown Cork & S (4b)	76	75½	76	78⅜
49⅝	44	Crown Cork pf xw (2¼)	47¼	46⅜	46⅜	47¼
132½	74	Crown Zeller vtc	19	18⅜	18⅜	18½
56⅝	28	Crucible Steel	54⅝	54¼	54⅜	54½
3⅜	1¼	Cuba Co	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝
20	8	Cuba R? pf	17½	17	17	17½
14¼	6½	Cuban Am Sug	13⅝	13½	13½	13⅝
120	63½	Cuban Am Sugar pf	127	124	127	130
38½	23½	Cudahy Packing (3½)	38½	38⅛	38½	38⅞
34½	16⅜	Curtis Publishing	18⅛	17⅝	17⅞	18⅛
114	89½	Curtis Pub pf (7)	111	111	111	111
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	7
21½	10½	Curtiss-Wright A (.50b)	21	20½	20½	20⅝
90	58	Cushman (7% (3½)	80	80	80	..
70⅛	36½	Cushman 8%	48	48	48	48
83	43¼	Cutler Hammer (1f)	81¾	81½	81¾	..
		—D—				
18½	7⅜	Davega St (1)	19	18¾	18¾	19
106	52	Deere & Co	107	105	106	106
32⅜	27	Deere & Co pf (1.40)	30	30	30	30½
33½	19½	Deisel W G (1f)	31	30¾	30½

Business and Industry

Workers Throughout Nation Sharing in Increased Prosperity

Commerce and Finance

British Timber Prices Increase 20 P. C. in Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, Eng.—An outstanding feature in the softwoods branch of the timber trade in Britain during 1936 has been a steady rise in prices to 20 per cent above that at the beginning of the year. This rise applies not only to the Scandinavian countries, but to eastern and western Canadian products as well.

The gains have been maintained despite no decrease in the total quantities of timber available and imported over previous years. The increase in price may be accounted for in part by better world trade conditions and by the artificial stimulus which has been given by increased national expenditure on armaments, but chiefly to building activity.

The beginning of the upward trend can be traced to the timber convention first held in 1935, when Sweden, Finland, Russia and Poland all agreed to limit their production for export to European markets. This gave a confidence to the timber market which had before been lacking, owing to the fear prevalent that the fall would always see large quantities unloaded at knockout prices. This convention again ratified its agreement as to total quantities for export during 1937.

Even at the great increase over last year's opening prices, the demand which met the recent issue of the Russian stock notes for 1937 was phenomenal, and it is certain that many of the importers applying for allotments will be disappointed, and will have to turn to Sweden and Finland to fill their requirements.

Large quantities have already been sold from these two countries; and with British Columbia so confident of the market rising still further that she will not sell ahead, the prospects are that business will be conducted at so high a level in 1937 as to make reselling in Britain an increasingly difficult operation.

Japan Passes U. S. As Largest Rayon Producer in World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Japanese rayon production this year has increased to such an extent that estimates based on data for the first 10 months of 1936 place total output at a figure exceeding that of the United States, according to the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc. Japan will thus rank as the world's largest producer of rayon, a position which has been held by the United States since the World War.

Japanese rayon yarn production for the 10 months to October totaled 221,800,000 pounds against 164,060,000 pounds in the corresponding 1935 period, a gain of 35 per cent. Projected to an annual basis, the 1936 Japanese rayon yarn production might approximate 275,000,000 pounds, and the rayon staple fiber an additional 50,000,000 pounds, totaling 325,000,000. United States output for 1936 will show a gain over the 1935 output of 257,557,000 pounds, but the total will be substantially short of that expected from Japan.

Shipments of non-acetate rayon yarn by American producers during September, October, and November were in excess of production, resulting in a substantial reduction in surplus stocks. November shipments again exceeded production, and surplus stocks at the close of the month were at a new low level at an 0.2 month's supply.

The situation regarding surplus stocks, moreover, was further accentuated by the reduction in acetate yarn supply due to a strike. The viscose and cuprammonium yarn divisions continue to show a record low-stock position, a record high production rate, and no indication of relief from this situation for over a year on the basis of available supply.

U. S. May Insure 50-75 P. C. of Crops

WASHINGTON (AP)—An Agricultural Department expert said a plan for federal crop insurance, being prepared by a commission under Secretary Wallace, would guarantee farmers 50 to 75 per cent of their average yields.

The expert, working on proposals to be submitted to Congress, said data on risks in wheat had been stressed. Western wheat farmers have asked that the experiment be tried on them during the next season.

While the crop insurance plan would be voluntary, this official said farmers who plan to seek insurance would be asked to join in the soil conservation plan for 1937.

Describing broad principles of the plan, which Secretary Wallace said would reach the White House this month, the expert declared only 50 to 75 per cent of the average crop yields would be insured. Thus, a farm with an average yield of 16 bushels an acre would be insured for 8 to 12 bushels a year.

Insurance would be limited to payment of losses in wheat, with no guarantee on price, it was said. Premiums would be paid in wheat but would not be due in bad years.

A farmer with a premium of one bushel an acre could pay for five years' protection from part of his crop in two or three seasons when yields were high, the expert declared.

Sterchi Bros. Sales Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—Sterchi Bros. Stores, Inc., reported November net sales were $478,395 against $466,406 in the like month last year, an increase of 2.13 per cent. For the first 11 months the total was $4,816,461, a lift of 17.7 over the $4,089,718 in the corresponding period a year ago. Retail and wholesale furniture stores are operated in 23 cities in southern states.

Wage Increases and Bonus Payments Are Widespread

More and more workers are sharing substantial distribution of Christmas bonuses and wage increases which are daily being announced throughout the country and in various branches of industry.

In the latest announcements, approximately 50,000 employees of department stores, investment houses, newspapers and lumber camps of the Northwest as well as industrial plants over the country are sharing in the earnings of the past year.

More than 17,000 employees of the W. T. Grant Company, operating department stores in more than 400 cities throughout the country, will share in $200,000 which the company is planning to distribute as a combined Christmas and anniversary bonus.

Approximately 4000 of the employees of the Lerner Stores Corporation will receive a Christmas bonus of one week's pay.

The Atlantic Refining Company announced an increase in wages of 5 per cent to all employees receiving less than $5500 a year, effective Jan. 1, and a bonus of two-weeks pay to be distributed before the first of the year.

The Plymouth Oil Company, Pittsburgh, Penna., announced a Christmas bonus of one half a month's pay to its approximately 500 employees, most of whom are in Texas. The bonus also will be paid to workers of Plymouth's subsidiary, the Big Lake Oil Company.

Employees of the Gannett Newspapers will share in the 1936 profits of the group on a scale headed by two weeks' pay for workers employed five years or more.

On Dec. 18, employees of the Financial World, regardless of length of service, will receive a bonus check equivalent to 10 per cent of the year's salary.

All employees of Soucy Swartswelter & Co., investment bankers and members of the New York Stock Exchange, will receive a Christmas bonus of one month's salary. Offices are maintained in Cleveland and Youngstown, as well as in Boston.

A 10 per cent wage increase, aggregating nearly $30,000 monthly and affecting 3500 loggers in northern Idaho and eastern Washington, bore the approval of the Inland Empire 4-L Wage Board. It will be effective Dec. 15.

About 2500 men and women employees in 12 stove foundries and three enameling plants in Illinois will benefit by a wage increase of 8¼ per cent. The new scale will equal that of the 1929 level.

Announcement of four Sacramento canners that wage increases for 9500 cannery workers will be effective next year revealed that the new scale will add $268,040 to the pay roll, figuring on the basis of the 1936 pay roll of $2,680,400.

The Blossom Products Company, Allentown, Penna., large rayon goods manufacturing concern, announced an increase of 10 per cent in wages of all full-time employees, effective Jan. 1. Approximately 750 employees are affected.

Announcements of other bonus distributions include the following: 2400 employees of the Jewel Tea Company will share in a disbursement of $90,000; 1400 employees of the Bunte Brothers Candy Co., Chicago, Ill., will receive payments ranging from a week's to a month's salary; 1000 employees of the W. A. Sheaffer Pen Co., Fort Madison, Iowa, have received 5 per cent of their yearly earnings, and several hundred workers at the Bay Co., Norwich, Conn., and 900 employees of the Scott Paper Co., Chester, Penna., will have an extra week's pay this month.

News Notes—South America

(Excerpts From Reports of Commerce Department)

Argentine Cotton—Exports of cotton from Argentine have reached record proportions during the current year. During the January-September period, shipments abroad of Argentine-grown cotton totaled 41,390 tons compared with 29,792 tons in the like period of 1935. In addition to the locally-produced cotton, about 3000 tons of Paraguayan cotton were exported from Argentina in the first nine months of this year.

Argentine Sugar—Sugar production in Argentina in the 1936 season amounted to 953,004,180 pounds compared with 858,940,570 pounds in the 1935 season, an increase of about 95,000,000 pounds.

Argentine Motor Imports—Imports of motor vehicles into Argentina in the first nine months of this year decreased slightly to 18,063 units, compared with 19,656 units imported in the like period of 1935. The United States continued to dominate Argentina's motor vehicle import trade, receipts of American automobiles and trucks in the first nine months of this year totalling 16,819 units and representing 93 per cent of total Argentine motor vehicle imports. Germany, England and Italy were the other suppliers.

Brazilian Silkworm Culture—The Ministry of Agriculture of Brazil is endeavoring to promote silkworm culture and to that end has established an experimental station at Barbacena, in the southeast of the State of Minas Geraes, from which station mulberry cuttings and seedlings and unhatched cocoons are made available to interested persons.

Brazilian Wheat—Stimulation of wheat cultivation in Brazil is the purpose of a bill recently submitted to the Federal Chamber of Commerce Deputies by the President of the Republic. The bill provides for the establishment of two experimental stations, one in the state of Santa Catharina and the other in Rio Grande do Sul, as well as 34 additional wheat growing posts in various states, principally in the southern part of the country.

Brazilian Cattle—The Brazilian Government through its department of agriculture is launching a campaign looking to the improvement of the beef and cattle hides produced in that country. It is reported that the government plan will include the supplying of free plans and technical aid to any cattle breeder who desires to construct either a silo or a dipping tank and that arrangements will be made to provide loans for the purpose at nominal rates of interest and liberal repayment provisions.

Placer Mining in Chile—Placer gold mining has occupied a large number of Chile's unemployed workers in recent years. It was at first generally believed that the Chilean laborer would prefer not to work at all rather than to engage in such an unknown field as gold washing. Developments have shown, however, that despite the inconvenience they have experienced, both in living and working conditions, that the placer gold workers prefer that occupation to seeking a dole or resorting to charity funds.

Chile-German Trade—Chile's trade with Germany has sharply advanced during the current year. Exports of Chilean products to the German market in the first half of 1936 were valued at $7,065,800, or more than the entire export values from Chile to Germany in 1935 when the total was $6,942,200. Shipments from Germany to Chile in the first half of the year were valued at $16,160,000 compared with $20,920,000 in the full year 1935. The totals cited do not include considerable quantities of nitrate and copper that have been shipped from Chile to Germany.

Colombian Motors—Colombia's favorable economic position is indicated in the continued improvement in automotive imports into that country. Arrivals of all types of vehicles in the first nine months of this year amounted to 2137 units, which is only eight units under the total for the complete year 1935. American passenger cars and trucks as usual dominated the market.

Movies in Colombia—The popularity of motion pictures in Colombia has notably increased during the current year. Box office returns in the first eight months of 1936 were considerably in excess of the average monthly receipts in 1935. In view of the fact that the number of theaters in operation is constantly increasing, it seems likely that this improvement will continue. American motion pictures and motion picture apparatus dominates the Colombian market.

Peruvian Hydro-Electric Plant—What is reported to be one of the largest hydro-electric projects in South America was placed in operation recently in Peru. The enterprise is the Malpaso hydro-electric plant of the Cerro de Pasco Copper Corporation, initiated in 1929, and carried forward slowly during the depression years. The cost of the plant is about $6,800,000. It is said that improved metal prices and a tremendous water shortage in the central mountains, which curtailed the power output of the company's Pachachaca and Oroya plants, caused work on the Malpaso project to be accelerated.

Uruguayan Meat Exports—Uruguay's export trade in refrigerated meat registered a slight recession in the first nine months of this year compared with the corresponding period of 1935. Aggregate shipments abroad of this item from Uruguay in the January-September period of 1936 amounted to 41,619 tons against 43,447 tons in the like period in 1935, a decrease of 4 per cent.

Automobile Ferry—It is possible that Montevideo and Buenos Aires may shortly be joined by a fast automobile ferry service. The project of such a service between Colonia, which is about 110 miles from Montevideo, and the Argentine metropolis has been under discussion for several years. A joint commission of Uruguayan and Argentine civil and naval authorities has been studying the technical problems involved.

Lerner Stores Corporation

Lerner Stores Corporation and subsidiaries for the six months to July 31 report net income of $1,117,319, equal, after 6½ per cent preferred dividends, to $2.67 each on 400,000 common shares, compared with $880,203, or $1.70 a share, in the like period a year before.

Continental Paper to Redeem Bonds

Continental Paper & Bag Corporation has announced that it will redeem and pay off on Dec. 31, 1936, all of its outstanding first (collateral) mortgage 5 per cent bonds, due May 1, 1960, at 100 per cent of their principal amount together with accrued interest.

Rail Terminals Bought Illegally, Asserts Wheeler

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP)—Methods by which the late Van Sweringen brothers gained control of the Missouri Pacific System were scrutinized yesterday by Senate investigators in reviewing charges that they had flouted state and federal law in acquiring their scores of railway properties.

Chairman Wheeler (D) of Montana, of the Senate's Railroad Finance Investigating Committee, contended the brothers had used dummy firms to "get around the law" in their purchase of terminal sites for the Missouri Pacific Line.

L. W. Baldwin, president of the system, was summoned to explain this transaction.

Wheeler's charges were denied by John P. Murphy, Van Sweringen attorney, who called the shifts in terminal ownership "entirely valid."

The terminal property—In Omaha, Fort Worth, Texas, Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo.—were acquired at a cost of about $20,000,000 in 1931, Wheeler said.

The money was put up by Alleghany Corporation, a major Van Sweringen holding company, he said, although title was delivered to Terminal Shares, Inc.

Later, the record showed, the ownership was transferred to the Terminal Trust, another of the 249 Van Sweringen concerns.

Calling these transactions "a plain violation" of Missouri law on railroad stock ownership, Senator Wheeler said they were intended to "avoid regulation by either state or federal agencies."

The Clayton Anti-Trust Act also was infringed, he declared. This act forbids transfers between firms with interlocked directorates, he said, unless the sale is at public auction.

The committee heard William C. Potter, chairman of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, testify he had rejected as "crooked and improper" a proposal for another transaction with the Van Sweringens.

Suggested by "oversealous young men" in his firm, he said, the deal was intended to protect a New York banking syndicate against losses incurred through purchase of Missouri Pacific bonds.

SEC Divided On Equity of Banker's Underwriting Fees

WASHINGTON (AP)—For the first time, the question of how large a fee bankers should charge for distributing securities of utility corporations has come before the Securities Commission for discussion.

The point was raised as the commission held hearings on the declaration of the Kansas Electric Power Company, or Lawrence, Kan., covering the issuance of $3,000,000 first mortgage 4 per cent bonds, due in 1966.

Under the law, when such concerns plan to issue securities, they must file "declarations" giving information about the financial operations. After today's hearings, the commission announced it had decided to approve the Kansas concern's declaration.

The point at issue, which commission officials said privately carried "much significance," was whether the underwriters' "spread" of 2½ per cent in this case was fair and reasonable.

Lester Roth, vice-president of A. G. Becker & Co., head of the underwriting group, asserted the spread was fair and reasonable in reply to questions by commission counsel, Carlisle Bolton-Smith, who reminded the witness his firm's previous underwritings were made on the basis of 2¼ per cent spread.

Roth insisted the rate was consistent with those prevailing and noted that the offering carried some risk because it was a small company and a small issue in addition to carrying no sinking funds provisions. He noted also the issue was not legal for trust and saving funds, and therefore, would be more difficult to sell.

Later, commission officials announced the vote to approve the declaration was 3 to 2.

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2,000,000-Car Output By General Motors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Passenger car and truck production by the General Motors Corporation this year will total more than 2,000,000 units, aside from a large volume of other products, according to an announcement by Alfred P. Sloan Jr.

Mr. Sloan said the corporation's record for 1936 indicated that its products had had a "broad public acceptance," because they had been engineered intelligently, manufactured efficiently and merchandised aggressively.

He praised the complete cooperation and loyalty of the General Motors organization and its dealers.

British Imports Rise in November, Exports Decrease

LONDON, Dec. 14 (AP)—The following are the Board of Trade figures for the month of November: Total imports, £78,670,000; exports of British products, £38,440,000; re-exports, £4,340,000, total exports, £42,780,000; excess of imports, £35,890,000.

Trade for November, 1936, compared with November, 1935, and November, 1934, as follows:

	1936	1935	1934
Exports, British goods—	£38,440,000	£30,400,000	£36,135,000
Re-exports, foreign goods—	4,340,000	4,572,000	4,998,000
Total exports—	£42,780,000	£34,972,000	£40,133,000
Total imports—	78,670,000	71,455,000	84,657,000
Excess of imports—	£35,890,000	£37,483,000	£44,524,000

Trade for the first eleven months of 1936 compared with the same period of 1935 and 1934 as follows:

	1936	1935	1934
Exports, British goods—	£400,286,000	£301,637,000	£361,873,000
Re-exports, foreign goods—	54,339,000	49,822,000	47,683,000
Total exports—	£454,625,000	£448,859,000	£409,556,000
Total imports—	782,806,000	683,371,000	669,315,000
Excess of imports—	£328,181,000	£243,722,000	£259,959,000

Buying Shifts to Heavier Type Goods in Cotton Cloth Market

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD — Interest in primary cotton goods markets shifted this past week from the print cloth division to sheetings, heavy goods such as drills, twills and sateens, and to fine combed fabrics, all of which were actively traded in good volume, and often at rising prices.

Print cloths struck a quiet spell, as was to be expected after the solid two months of heavy market activity, and sales totals dropped to about 50 per cent of the current week's print cloth output from the looms. Prices appeared to be not a bit weakened from the lighter demand, and some near-by deliveries were fractionally higher, though forward goods were available in certain quarters at prices slightly under the peak quotations of the previous week.

Large-Lot Buying

Large-lot buying of 39-inch 4.75-yard 68x72s for next fall delivery the first of the week by makers of coated fabrics comprised a very good proportion of the print cloth trading of the week, the rest being chiefly filling-in lots for first-quarter delivery at sharp price premiums over goods for more distant deliveries.

Tobacco cloths were in some demand and first-quarter deliveries were dealt in at 46 cents a pound.

Sheetings continued in active demand throughout the week, and very substantial trading was put through at prices which showed a decided tendency to advance, especially on some of the scarcer constructions.

Carded broadcloths were only moderately active in the higher counts, but there was good trading in the lower-count numbers.

On the heavier types of goods, such as three- and four-leaf twills, it was hard to get early deliveries, such as most buyers were looking for, and prices were very strong, with premiums of quarter to half a cent not unusual. Drills were wanted also for quick delivery.

Combed Goods Active

There was active trading in voiles, organdies and pongees at the best prices of the movement so far. Secondhand offerings in the combed lawn numbers were getting exhausted, and it was generally believed this section of the market was getting ready for another advance. Combed broadcloths were taken up in further quantity for second quarter deliveries, sometimes at prices fractionally down from the previous peak, though 13 cents was said to be the rock bottom low for 136x68s.

Fine goods manufacturers report an unusually heavy demand for curtain cloths, and prices on the standard marquisettes, both the plain and the clipped spots are moving up accordingly.

For the first time in a number of years fine goods manufacturers find themselves in a position to pick and choose between what type of goods they would make. Mill men were figuring closely to see just what type of fabrics would best fit their equipment and offer the best margin of profit.

Chicago Business Holds Fast Pace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Business in Chicago during the past week continued the headlong pace in practically all lines that started early in November, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce. In most of the important departments of commerce, the improvement is between 15 and 25 per cent ahead of the same time last year.

Retailers had another exceptionally good week, with adverse weather on two days having little bad effect. Christmas buying continued to increase. Store owners and other retail distributors appear to be troubled by the possibility of insufficient stocks to answer current demands.

Wholesalers almost all report heavy orders for delivery early in 1937. In the clothing field, spring models are already in appearance and producing results. Manufacturers and distributors of machinery and factory equipment also report heavy interest in their wares.

Chain Stores Show 12 Per Cent Sales Gain in November

While November sales of chain stores showed good gains over the like month a year ago, they were substantially under those for October. This decline was not due, however, to any slowing down in retail buying, but mainly to the fact that there was one less Saturday in November and three holidays. In spite of these handicaps, the showing was the second best of the year.

The first 25 chains to report, according to the monthly compilation of Childs, Jefferies & Thorndike, Inc., and Hammons & Co., Incorporated, did an aggregate business of $249,125,093, an increase of $26,271,110 or 11.8 per cent over the similar month a year ago. This, however, compared with $281,638,034 in October, which was the largest month of the year in dollar volume.

That there has been no change in the upward swing was still further suggested by the continuing trend toward higher prices for merchandise, a trend which was first noted during the latter part of the summer.

For the first 11 months of the year the indications are that this will be the biggest year for chain stores since 1929. Thus far these 25 chains have reported sales of $2,456,038,950 as against $2,145,126,401, an increase of 14.5 per cent over the same 11 months a year ago. Following is a compilation of the sales for these chains last month and for the 11 months arranged in groups:

	November, 1936	November, 1935	P.C. Incr.
Mail order	$92,773,428	$74,221,456	25.0
Variety	91,723,290	89,218,947	2.8
Grocery	50,961,936	46,865,267	8.7
Shoe	4,403,851	3,970,493	10.9
Drug	7,799,278	7,252,316	7.5
Apparel	1,464,320	1,325,654	1.0
Total	$249,125,093	$222,853,983	11.8

	11 months 1936	11 months 1935	
Mail order	844,436,857	678,459,573	24.4
Variety	878,585,753	800,557,892	9.7
Grocery	583,287,981	532,317,183	9.4
Shoe	50,786,729	43,143,763	17.7
Drug	82,980,440	76,437,277	8.6
Apparel	15,961,190	14,210,713	12.3
Total	2,456,038,950	2,145,126,401	14.5

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Richard II

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

We have just received a vist from Richard II, and when it is explained that Richard Wagner was Richard I, no one will confuse our distinguished guest with the English king, who was deposed in 1399. Many young modernists allege, of course, that Richard Strauss was also deposed at a period almost equally remote. They profess to regard him as a musical Methuselah, and to their case-hardened ears the dissonance, largely diatonic, which seemed so astringent to the first listeners of "Salome" and "Elektra," is as mild and soft as milk. Yet, thanks to our contemporary composers, all the irony has gone out of Punch's old cry: "O, for the good old tunes of Strauss and Debussy." Today even a suspicion of a tune, any old tune, is welcome. Strauss's dissonance may now seem vapid but it often enshrines lovely tunes.

* * *

It is recorded that Strauss was once asked—this would be about the beginning of the present century—what were the tendencies of modern music, and where he thought his own music was leading him; with a touch of Straussian sarcasm the reply came: "Ask the writers on music—not the writers of music." The composer had plenty of justification for this tilt against the writers on music. With a violence that seems startling even in these not particularly peaceful days, they had accused him of every horrid crime under the musical sun. In the whole history of music few composers can have been the target for so many critical rotten eggs. Among the more innocuous missiles thrown at his work were such phrases as "an outrage on humanity." When in "Ein Heldenleben" (A Hero's Life) these scribes heard themselves represented by an unmistakable braying of asses, they could only think of the rather feeble retort that the composer had pictured himself as the hero.

Yet at a Royal Philharmonic Society concert the other evening, here was Strauss being handed the society's gold medal by Sir Hugh Allen, the head of one of our most respectable scholastic institutions. This is how the musical world wags—and lags. In a pleasant interchange of courtesies the venerable composer asked Sir Hugh to accept for the society a copy he had made of the first page of his symphonic poem, "Macbeth." That touch of nature which makes the whole world kin was supplied by the composer when, in German, he assured me that this was one of the happiest evenings in his life. The program included the 40-year-old "Also Sprach Zarathrustra," conducted by Adrian Boult.

* * *

The composer's visit, which coincided with that of the Dresden Opera Company to Covent Garden, may be described as a Strauss Festival. At other concerts we heard "Heldenleben" under Mengelberg—critics now of course regard the braying of asses as descriptive only of their predecessors—and the composer himself conducted "Don Quixote" and "Eulenspiegel." Strauss, who began to conduct more than 50 years ago, belongs to the quiet school. He reverses the method and results of the "windmillers" by obtaining the maximum of effect with a minimum of effort. Naturally every big orchestra knows his works backward, and gives an alert attention that has to be extorted by less distinguished wielders of the baton. And when the composer and the conductor are the same person there is perhaps less temptation for the conductor to shine at the expense of the composer.

The Dresden Opera Company gave two of the master's operas, "Der Rosenkavalier" and the still debated "Ariadne auf Naxos"—described by one eminent critic as "the most interesting failure in the whole history of opera." The Dresdeners, with a cast less exalted than those we have known, won much praise for a striking ensemble. Their "Tristan" and "Don Juan," by the way, were greeted more critically.

One result of the Strauss visit is that we shall hear "Salome" and "Elektra" in a double bill at the next international season at Covent Garden. Speaking in a purely aesthetic sense this will be, even for opera, a distinctly incarnadine evening.

So far as the public and the generality of musicians are concerned the rumor of the dethronement of Richard II seems to be exaggerated. By achievement and the line of tradition he is still the musical emperor of his own country and one of the biggest figures in Europe. To use the words of Sir W. H. Hadow: "In Germany Strauss continues to bestride the narrow world like a Colossus, and under his predominance men are beginning to forget that they ever regarded Reger as the legitimate successor of Brahms, or Hans Pfitzner as the true repository of the Wagnerian tradition." Strauss is the last German composer to date who may, with certain reservations, be described as a genius.

California Landscapes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Twenty years ago California's landscape painters dealt almost exclusively in poppied hills, lazy sapphire seas, dreaming eucalypti. Those who began this way usually stick to it. Younger landscapists, however, grew up in a California of sprawling suburbs, oil wells, industrial plants and ramshackle farm buildings. Their coast scene will have an oil well on the cliff. Their eucalyptus tree will shade a barn.

This transition in subject matter can be studied in the fourth annual exhibition of work by California landscape and marine painters, at the Foundation of Western Art until Dec. 26, in which 28 artists have as many pictures on view.

A further contrast is that of style. The older painters, such as William Ritschel, John M. Gamble, Benjamin C. Brown and Alson Clark, adhere to the impressionist view of nature. Whatever their subject may be, they paint the colored lights reflected from its surfaces. The younger painters, Lee Blair, Conrad Buff, John Mottram, Warren Newcombe, James Patrick and Milford Zornes among them, are more concerned with arrangements of line and form. While they usually indicate light, it is as a final trimming rather than as a fundamental.

* * *

These ways of viewing nature are apparently common to each age. They have little to do with the excellence or poverty of art. That remains a personal matter. The superiority of a young man like Lee Blair, who shows a vigorous picture of "Moss Landing" which Winslow Homer would have approved, or of veterans like Maynard Dixon, Charles M. Reiffel and James Swinnerton, painting the desert, or Karl Yens painting a mass of flowers, has nothing to do with style. More generous affections and keener intellect probably explain their triumph over the limitations of their period's commonly accepted views.

The twenty-seventh annual exhibition of the California Art Club at the Los Angeles Museum through December, offers a nice balance of local "conservative" and "progressive" paintings and sculpture. A "conservative" prize jury, however, avenged years during which prizes went to works which were more popular in advanced studios than with the visiting public. They gave a special honorary first prize to Frank Tenney Johnson, able and popular painter of range life and president of the club, and followed through with first prize to Kathryn Leighton's portrait, "Chief Wildman," and second to "Rain Impending," a characteristic landscape by William Wendt, with honorable mentions to Nell Walker Warner's flower piece and to a very objective river scene by Robert Clunie.

Veering between romance and realism, they handed first prize for water colors to Arthur Beaumont's colorful "Gypsy Carnival," honorable mention to a matter-of-fact piece by Arthur George Sprenkle. The same veer marked the sculpture awards, Pierre Ganine's realistic "Portrait of W. J.," carved in wood (his carving of a colt is far more artistic) taking first, and Preston L. Prescott's excessively romantic "Struggle of the Ages," a battle-of-the-sexes affair, gaining honorable mention.

The principal merit of all these pieces is that they bear obvious resemblance to the appearance of nature or tell a story pointedly. Sole exception is the Wendt landscape, which attains natural appearance through a sensitive pattern of colored areas. From the "conservative" viewpoint, which values obvious optical resemblance, plus an accepted technical mode above the expression of more personal and subtle feelings requiring individual technical invention, these are sound choices for honors.

* * *

Temperament has much to do with art judgment and nobody can honestly belong to all camps at once. Some people judge a house by the paint on it, others by the structure, still others prefer a shack if a fine spirit dwells in it. There are as many kinds of art as people. The "modern-conservative" battle which is always with us, is a broad cloak covering conflict of many fundamental differences in temperament and viewpoint.

For beautiful painting of a sensuous reaction to living color and texture I would cite Robert Kennicott's flower piece and the fruit and flowers by Irene B. Robinson. Thoughtful, step-by-step pursuit of form marks the figures by Mabel Alvarez and the flowers by Genevieve Pell. Portraits by Richard Munsell, Emil Kosa Sr., Martha W. Baxter, Margaret Dobson, Ruth C. Elliott, Mrs. Leighton and Alexander Warshawsky enliven the walls. Thomas Craig paints one of the few bits of poetic landscape and Clarence K. Hinkle shows a jumpy landscape which is, none the less, full of distinguished passages. The wood-carved colt by Ganine; a sensitive head, "Ah Youth," by Jason Herron, and a negroid "Salome" by Jacques Schutzenberger are among the best pieces of sculpture.

A. M.

The Advance of Melodrama

By Harold Hobson

London

London theatergoers the past few years have probably noticed that the melodramatic entertainment provided for them is rapidly improving in quality. Any doubts they may feel about this generalization should be removed by the production of "Young Madame Conti" at the Savoy, a play written by Bruno Frank, and translated by Benn W. Levy and Hubert Griffith.

Melodrama is traditionally the raw material of great acting. When Mr. Gordon Craig thinks over the performances of Irving that have moved him most, the one which imperiously springs to his memory is that of Matthias in a trivial piece of sensationalism called "The Bells," which Irving's genius lifted into the highest reaches of theatrical effectiveness.

* * *

A curious consequence followed from Irving's excellence in this branch of acting; and melodramas became wretchedly poor on paper simply because they were so remarkably good on the stage. Irving knew precisely the sort of play he needed to give his abilities freest scope, and he employed hack writers to produce it for him. This was all very well so long as Irving remained. But when he departed the brilliance went with him, and only the futile plays were left. One or two actors, notably Sir John Martin-Harvey, still kept alive something of the Irving tradition, but even Sir John has frequently been defeated by the poverty of his melodramatic material, though his occasional successes, such as "The Only Way," are amongst the finest things in the recent history of the English stage.

Whilst trumpery melodrama continued to be written, a new school of actors guited to the subtleties of Ibsen and the argumentativeness of Shaw grew up. These players had nothing in common with the hard-hitting simplicities of the old melodrama, which thus fell to the attention chiefly of those players who were not good enough to get parts in the fashionable comedies of the early twentieth century. Melodrama had always been badly written; now it was badly acted.

This state of affairs lasted until recently. But a few years ago it became evident that the type of sociological drama invented by Bernard Shaw, after brilliantly serving its purpose, and bringing new life into English drama, had practically spent its force. This movement, however, had introduced writers of keen intelligence to the British theater, and these began to turn their attention to other than Shavian branches of their art. Some, like Noel Coward, wrote Restoration comedies in modern form; others, like Mr. A. P. Herbert, turned to comic opera and revue; and others still looked in the direction of despised melodrama.

The first fruits of this development were seen in Mr. Anthony Armstrong's "Ten Minute Alibi." This play had the most conventional characterization it is possible to imagine, and its plot started in a remarkably clumsy and hackneyed manner. But these defects did not matter, because its central action was of brilliant ingenuity. For the first time for many years, "Ten Minute Alibi" showed that melodrama could be written with brains.

* * *

After a fairly long interval there followed Mr. Emlyn Williams's "Night Must Fall." Mr. Williams had experimented in this line before, but "Night Must Fall" was his first big melodramatic success. It had not the ingenuity of plot in which "Ten Minute Alibi" shone, but its central characterization of a self-dramatizing, conceited hotel boy was a great advance on anything of the same kind to be found in Mr. Armstrong's play.

"Young Madame Conti" is more ingenious in plot than "Night Must Fall," and it excels "Ten Minute Alibi" in truthfulness of characterization. The ending, for example, after we have seen the rather questionable heroine tried for her life in an Austrian court, is extremely clever, and not until the final curtain actually begins to descend do we know exactly what the upshot of it all will be. The study, too, of young Arnold Zimmermann, poignantly played by Mr. William Fox, as a man who sincerely wishes to help the innocent but is not altogether oblivious of his own reputation, is finely done. The play is not for those who cannot stand a violent barrage of horrors, but it has much dry humor, and some moments of genuine and moving beauty, especially in (of all places) the condemned cell scene. Miss Constance Cummings plays Madame Conti, all ice in the early parts of the trial and a devouring fire at the end.

Dramatist as Biographer

By Arthur Pollock

New York

The dramatist who sets about the task of creating drama out of the figures of the past is confronted with difficulties often insurmountable. Facts defeat the fancy. Before a playwright can write intelligently of Napoleon or Richard Wagner, for instance, he must acquaint himself exhaustively with the circumstances of their lives, for he has to be careful of authenticity. And by the time he is ready to begin the writing his mind is crowded with facts. The facts stare him so imperiously in the face that he is afraid that anything he may imagine about the man he is dramatizing will only get him into trouble. So his creative faculties wither and he has to be content to be another biographer instead of a dramatist.

That at least may very easily be why William McNally's "Prelude to Exile," the play about Richard Wagner that the Theater Guild is now presenting as its second production of the season, seems strictly a conventional play of a genius in love. I have an idea Mr. McNally could have made it a richer drama if he had used Wagner merely as a springboard, called his protagonist by another name and then let his imagination run free. I am afraid he is a slave to Wagner's biographers.

* * *

Certainly there is a stiffness in the play that it seems possible may result from the author's self-consciousness in the face of facts. The characters are, of course, potentially interesting. But the fact that they actually lived is not enough to ensure their living absorbingly again on the stage. Minna, the wife the composer discards in the course of the play, is a forthright person, troubled, bitter, sharp-tongued, outspoken, an effective role for an actress, an effective character for the theater. Wagner himself is also of a certainty a dramatic personality. Mr. McNally pictures him at the moment in his life when, in search of inspiration for "Tristan," his temperament demands that he be in love. Matilda Wesendonck's husband has befriended him, provided him with a home and funds, and he finds in Matilda's eager faith in his genius and in her puzzled affections the love he needs. That, surely, is material for drama.

It is, in fact, the old triangle of two women and a man. And out of the situation Mr. McNally, no matter how closely he may stick to the facts, finds it impossible to make anything more stimulating than a conventional drama of a genius and two women, a genius in love. He is constrained by the old formula, is unable to prevent his play from being a repetition of the vagaries of the resourceful lover in the act of getting rid of one woman so that he may freely love another. We have seen too many such plays before this to be sufficiently stirred by another now.

The facts Mr. McNally has on his side, but they merely dry up his play. His imagination cannot fly beyond them. In the play at the Guild Theater they seem curiously like the facts in all the other cases of genius-love the theater has seen before. Wilfred Lawson, a British actor, plays Wagner nicely, having at his command the technique required, but he, like the author, is unable to give the great composer any special individuality of character. Lucile Watson, charming, gracious as ever, is Countess Marie d'Agoult; the placid Eva Le Gallienne plays Matilda; Leo G. Carroll her finely poised husband, Otto Wesendonck; Miriam Battista, the young Cosima Liszt von Bülow, and Evelyn Varden, seen last season in "Russet Mantle," is most proficient as the unhappy Minna.

* * *

"Prelude to Exile" has, then, hardly the spirit of the more successful of the modern biographical dramas. At Henry Miller's Theater is William Wycherley's "The Country Wife," handsomely and gracefully revived by Gilbert Miller with the antic Ruth Gordon heading the cast. Strangely enough it is the very age of this frivolous comedy that gives it its piquant appeal. It has grown too old by now to be considered from a modern point of view conventional.

And yet it was written in a period not unlike our own, a period in which current freedom of speech and action were in the more conservative quarters considered deplorable. Wycherley wrote, as do many of our contemporary playwrights, bluntly. He had, though, a grace and facility of speech they too often care nothing whatever about, and consequently from a purely literary point of view "The Country Wife" provides pleasure to the playgoer.

Its plot, with its many twists and turns, makes it to modern eyes more farce than comedy. There is in the play no feeling whatever. Everything is artificial. Today, a whole evening of unfeeling artificiality is inclined to pall. Thus "The Country Wife" has a merrier air in its first act than it is able to achieve thereafter. We get the idea at once and are not satisfied to listen for the rest of the evening to repetitions of it.

Miss Gordon plays it in her maddest manner. She is a very comic figure. Roger Livesey in the role of Mr. Horner, whose joke at the expense of the town, its wives and husbands, sets the play in motion, plays with an easy unction and unexaggerated effect. Mr. Miller has given the play a jolly and a painstaking production.

New Parisian Painters

By Raymond Cogniat

Paris

Paul Guillaume, collector and art dealer, valued the work of Picasso, Derain, Matisse, Rousseau, Scutine and Modigliani without waiting until they became fashionable. In order to perpetuate the memory and good taste of this connoisseur of modern art, his widow last year founded a 10,000-franc prize destined to reveal a virtually unknown painter to the public. This year she repeated her generous gesture and even added a second prize of 5000 francs. The two winners are chosen by a jury of collectors and critics who have previously nominated a certain number of candidates. The exhibition of the work of these candidates, before the prizes are announced, is of great interest because we are able to view simultaneously the work of what are considered the most typical painters among the younger artists.

This year one group in particular stood out—that which has held several manifestations during the past two years under the title "Forces Nouvelles." This group is made up of but few artists. Bob Humblot confines himself to neutral colors—beige, gray, brown; his lines are clear, suppressing all details, retaining only the essentials of form and treating every object and person as a volume playing its part in his picture. In spite of this cult for simplicity, he is not afraid of trying to paint an expression on his faces, and he sometimes attains a pathetc grandeur.

The technique of Jannot is somewhat similar to that of Bob Humblot; but he also makes use of the strange perspectives of photographic deformation (enlargement of the foreground and receding lines of the foreshortening). His colors are as simple as those of his friend, but somewhat lighter.

Both these painters inevitably recall that great artist la Fresnaye, whose work they seem to have studied and whose lessons they seem to have meditated. Like him, they show a tendency to translate the inner drama of the most everyday scenes. Like him they seek to make of every element they find in life a plastic element, without taking from it its actuality. With the cubists, for example, an object loses it particular significance in order to become a form to be used according to the requirements of harmony or balance. With the artists of whom we are speaking, the object, while playing its plastic role, must retain its individual character.

The work of Courmes was hung with this group, for he too affirms his resolve of remaining faithful to actuality. He will not even allow himself simplifications. On the contrary, he carries scrupulousness to the extreme, to the veriest detail, and this characteristic links his work up with that of the Primitives, the Flemish Primitives in particular. Like them he carries out this detailed execution without prejudice to his work as a whole. With his paintings as with theirs, long moments may be spent in contemplating the details, with pleasure.

His "Modern Virgin" is typical of this original talent, of this strange imagination which loves the unexpected. The subject, a working girl, holds on her knees a child, whose features recall a well-known French advertising panel. Paradoxically, she is seated in an armchair surrounded by a minutely reproduced outdoor scene where everything is contradictory and unlikely, yet constitutes a logical whole.

The second prize went to Tal Coat who also belongs to the new movement and who also tries to introduce into his work an essence and a thought which are not purely pictorial. His austerity is emphasized by lines which possess no virtuosity, and by gray tones which intensify emotion. Courmes, however, is the only artist in this group to use real color.

It is therefore a whole new tendency which the Prix Paul Guillaume has brought to the attention of the public. One can only hope that the intense desire which these artists obviously nave to express their own ideas may not result in a crystallization into formulae; for a formula, however new it may seem, is nevertheless bound to be lifeless if it is only a formula.

New York to Keep Mr. Barbirolli

By Phil Sanborn

New York

For the first time since 1923 the Philharmonic Society (or, as it has since become, the Philharmonic-Symphony) is to have a permanent, year-round conductor. John Barbirolli, the Franco-Italo-British violinist, who is acting as the society's conductor during the earlier part of the present season, has now been appointed to the permanent post for three seasons beginning next autumn. Consequently there is rejoicing among those who feel that it is better for an orchestra to obey one man than to be subjected to the diverse ideas of a number of directorial guests.

Mr. Barbirolli's latest Carnegie Hall programs have as usual testified to the breadth of his taste and his happy sense of variety and contrast. At the matinée of Dec. 6 he revived Rossini's Overture to "Le Siège de Corinthe," brought forward Loeffler's "Memories Of My Childhood," presented Frank Sheridan in Schumann's Piano Concerto and concluded proceedings with César Franck's Symphony.

* * *

The overture belongs to an opera that Rossini composed first for Naples (1820), revised for Venice (1822) and revised again for Paris (1826). The harmonic boldness of certain of its pages, which caused some contemporary critics to write about Rossini as Schönberg and Hindemith have been written about in our time, is still apparent, and so is the composer's mastery of the orchestra, but thematically the score is less noteworthy than is the rule with Rossini's more important overtures. Thus, to one listener the agitated Allegro, where the themes count mainly through their susceptibility to symphonic development, is now more effective than the once famous "Marche lugubre grecque."

Messrs. Sheridan and Barbirolli collaborated in a performance of the concerto that was characterized by a particularly nice adjustment of the orchestral and the solo parts. As for the remaining numbers, Loeffler's "Memories" seemed to me again—as it always has done—though by no means bad (its composer was incapable of writing badly), hardly consonant with his deservedly high reputation, and the Franck Symphony, through endless repetition, indicated once more that at least so far as this part of the world is concerned, it has earned the right to a generous period of repose.

* * *

On the evening of Dec. 10 Mr. Barbirolli started his concert with another rarity, the Overture to Méhul's one-act opéra-comique, "Les deux aveugles de Tolède," which had been performed in New York at a concert of Max Jacobs's Chamber Symphony 10 years previously. It is a delicious little work, marked by a captivating rhythmic insistence, and Mr. Barbirolli read it with unmistakable enthusiasm.

The outstanding event of the concert, however, was the American début of the distinguished Spanish cellist, Gaspar Cassadó, playing the solo part in the Haydn Concerto in D Major, op. 101. Mr. Cassadó, is a pupil of Pablo Casals, and it was truly remarked that if you listened with eyes closed you might well believe you were hearing Casals. The excellence of his technique, the perfection of his style and the peculiar brilliance of his tone (he uses metal strings), all suggested his master.

Mr. Barbirolli, who is usually at his best in accompaniments, seconded Mr. Cassadó in admirable fashion. For the rest of the program he led the orchestra in the Parisian Bacchanale from "Tannhäuser" and Mendelssohn's "Italian" Symphony. The latter part of the Bacchanale, executed with commendable accuracy, balance and shading, went particularly well, as did much of the symphony, which the conductor seemed to direct con amore.

On the evening of Dec. 9, Carnegie Hall was packed for a song recital by Kirsten Flagstad, making her first local appearance of the season. The program itself was no masterpiece of selection and arrangement. A few German Lieder, a group of lyrics in French or in English (in neither of which languages is Mme. Flagstad at home; in French less than in English), and an assortment of Scandinavian songs, in large part by Grieg, constituted the choice.

Although Mme. Flagstad's voice gave evidence of hard use, its native splendor and its correct placing often triumphed over every obstacle. As a Liedersinger she has improved. Yet her range of color is still limited, and a tendency to chop up phrases at inopportune moments interfered on this occasion with her complete success in certain otherwise admirable interpretations.

St. Louis Artists' Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis

The fall show of Artists of St. Louis and Vicinity at the City Art Museum, was weakened by a division in the ranks of the artists.

Following the lead of other groups of painters in the United States, a number of important artists, who were invited to contribute their works to this annual exhibition, asked for a rental fee. The authorities of the museum ignored the request. Those artists most insistent on the justice of their cause organized a down-town exhibition of their works, calling it "The Protest Show."

The parent show, which fills only one gallery of the City Art Museum, has much in it to commend itself to connoisseurs, much that has the quality of good taste, and a few items of distinction. "The Firing Squad," by Charles Quest, a St. Louis artist, is a commentary on the Spanish civil war. A pleasanter picture is "Star Island Light," by Lucie Cable Mackay. From the crest of a rocky eminence, surrounded by blue-green water, rises the gray column of the lighthouse. The deep intensity of the water behind the eminence is relieved by a soft glow as of dawn. The picture is finely conceived and boldly presented.

A charming decorative piece is Wallace Bassford's "The House That Looks to the Sea." There is much pale green foliage, shot through with sunshine. "Heading for the Channel" by Eloise Long Wells, is a somewhat impressionistic presentment of the steamboat "City of St. Louis," which is heading for an ill-defined channel.

Thirty artists exhibit in the "Protest Show," which contains some challenging pictures. One is Jim Turnbull's "Old Farm Woman." A large canvas shows a woman of toil. Her head and hands are beautifully painted. The woman is seated, but she is not used to chairs; she is motionless, but she is unaccustomed to rest. The design is well conceived, and there is sincerity in the conception and mastery in the execution.

Opera in San Francisco

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

Most of the month of November was pre-empted in the local musical schedule by the fourteenth annual season of the San Francisco Opera Company.

The company gave more performances (17) than it had ever done in the past. Three performances formed a relatively popular-priced series on Saturdays, and three were repeats. Nearly all the performances were sold out weeks in advance; the rest sold well. On every side it is agreed that the season maintained the best artistic standards in the company's history.

Five performances of Wagner—one of "Die Götterdämmerung" and two each of "Tristan" and "Die Walküre"—were the season's climaxes of artistic and popular interest. Fritz Reiner's conducting of them had splendid energy and clarity of view, even though he sometimes did not realize the full lyrical ardor of Wagner's more passive passages of emotional yearning.

The principal single element of the Wagnerian triumph was the appearance of Kirsten Flagstad as Isolde and Brünnhilde. Surely she is unequaled in these roles today. Her stage personality is sympathetic as well as regal. Her action, while sometimes not so diversified as it might be, is always sincere and graceful. Her voice is thrilling—an instrument of glorious breadth, ease and freshness.

* * *

But these five Wagner productions were admirable in the ensemble, too. Once more Lauritz Melchior proved to be a superb Tristan, Siegmund and Siegfried. If he excelled in the first of these characters more remarkably than in the other two, the reason lies in the mundane fact that the costumes of the "Ring" do not become his figure so well as does that of Tristan. His powerful singing was brilliant. Although his mezza voce is not ideally lustrous, he always realizes deeply the textual sense of his music.

The impassioned and womanly Sieglinde of Lotte Lehmann graced the "Walküre" cast. Particularly during the first part of the season, Friedrich Schorr's Kurvenal and Wotan suffered from vocal shortcomings. Later the authority of his impersonations was enhanced by a better quality of singing. Emanuel List was an impressive Hagen and Hunding and then a human King Mark.

Further in the Wagnerian schedule, "Das Rheingold" was one of the few unhappy evenings of the season. Its staging was often insecure and unimaginative, Karl Riedel's conducting, while sufficiently expert, was artistically uninteresting. Besides Mr. Schorr and Mme. Manski, performers of merit were Mr. List and that fine young American basso, Norman Cordon, as the Giants.

For such a brilliant occasion as the opera first night, the audience found Halévy's "La Juive" hardly exciting enough. But the performance, led by Gaetano Merola, was unexceptionable. In this work and in Verdi's "Otello," "La Forza del Destino" and "Il Trovatore," the virile buoyancy of Giobanni Martinelli and the lovely singing of Elisabeth Rethberg scored repeated success. And in many Italian and French casts the magnetic presence and basso voice of Ezio Pinza were outstanding. However, the popular French-Italian repertory this year made an exceptionally distinguished record of performance fundamentally on account of the masterly conducting of Gennaro Papi.

* * *

"Otello" was an especially important occasion not only because the Verdi-Boito-Shakespeare tragedy is so eloquent but also because Mr. Martinelli's first essay at the powerful old Tamagno role was an achieve- of such memorable dramatic force.

Bruna Castagna, not an ideally romantic-looking Carmen, nevertheless enlivened the Bizet opera by the warmth of her voice and by the liveliness of her stage intelligence. As Azucena she was in all respects in her element. Charles Kullmann, an American newcomer to the local scene, was not happy in the light tenor role of Almaviva in the "Barber," but put admirable vocal and histrionic conviction into his roles in "Rigoletto," "Tosca" and "Carmen." Carlo Morelli, big-voiced rather than fine-voiced, trod the stage with a versatile authority in melodramatic baritone roles of Verdi and as Rossini's Figaro. Josephine Tumminia, charming young San Francisco coloratura, extended her success of a year ago by singing Gilda, Micaela and Lauretta (in "Gianni Schicchi") in addition to Rosina. She shows extraordinary promise.

"Schicchi" was sung in English. A cast headed by Lawrence Tibbett delighted the audience by its clever projection of Puccini's fun. The role of Schicchi was but one of a series of familiar characters created afresh by the courage and rich stage judgment of Mr. Tibbett. Without extravagance he put new life into such time-tried figures as Rigoletto, Tonio, Iago.

Speaking of such dramatic achievements brings to mind the Tosca of Mme. Lehmann, a character of deep penetration and sharp personal appeal. It seems, though, that dramatic accomplishment on the opera stage is a dangerous rival of vocal accomplishment. As expressive as it was, Mme. Lehmann's singing was in many respects of style and technique faulty. And Mr. Tibbett's eagerness for stage effect seems to demand a price from the old youthful richness of his firm, full baritone voice.

Concerts in Cincinnati

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cincinnati, Ohio

November was a busy month for the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, with two pairs of regular concerts, a Young People's concert and an opera on its list of offerings.

"Carmen" (Nov. 6-7), with Gertrud Wettergren, Sydney Rayner, Joseph Royer and Irene Williams in the leading roles, was the stage undertaking. Except for these artists, and the producer and stage director, Wilhelm von Wymetal Jr., the production was a local enterprise, under the direction of Eugene Goossens, and employing the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, local artists in minor roles and a local chorus trained by Alexander von Kreisler, a member of the faculty of the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music.

The brilliant interpretation of Gertrud Wettergren not unnaturally flavored the whole performance. Among the local contingent, Italo Picchi, Nadelle Schuping, Violet Summer, Louis John Johnen and Hubert Kockritz gave solid contributions to the merit of the whole. The chorus also showed unexpected power. Eugene Goossens, conducting masterfully, kept the rather heterogeneous elements together and turned out a well-integrated performance.

John Charles Thomas was guest soloist at the third pair of concerts (Nov. 13-14). His selections, drawn from the works of Giordano, Grieg, Strauss and Massenet, received the acclaim that this dramatic personality and sympathetic artist usually evokes. Eugene Goossens gave a lavish orchestral offering, including Borodin's Second Symphony, Mussorgsky's Prelude to "Khovantschina," Holbrooke's Allegro Marcia from "Queen Mab," Mendelssohn's "Hebrides" Overture and Rossini's "Italiana in Algeri" Overture. The Holbrooke work proved particularly interesting, as a first introduction of this composer to Cincinnati Symphony audiences.

Simon Barer, in his American Orchestral début, was soloist at the fourth pair of concerts (Nov. 27-28). He gave a restrained and polished interpretation of Rachmaninoff's C minor Concerto, which was received with tempered appreciation. Mozart's "Jupiter" Symphony, Tommasini's "Carnival of Venice" Variations, and Smetana's tone poem, "The Moldau," made up the balance of a well-rounded and contrasting program.

The Matinée Musicale Club, under its able president, Mrs. Adolf Hahn, presented the first two concerts of its series in November. The Kolisch String Quartet (Nov. 8) gave a performance, before a packed auditorium, whose sheer symmetry has seldom been equaled in previous chamber music offerings here. The program consisted for the most part of familiar works by Beethoven, Schubert, Dvořák and others.

The second guest artist introduced by the club was Enid Szantho, Hungarian contralto, who gave a generous and varied program (Nov. 23). Of the wide range of composers from whose works she drew, the Hungarian group, made up of folk music, registered the most evident impression. The Lieder group were also sensitively interpreted. Mme. Szantho left a pronounced impression of the uniformly rich quality of her voice and the smoothness of her phrasing.

The Contemporary Concert Series opened its season (Nov. 12) with a program of instrumental chamber works featuring the Cincinnati String Quartet, assisted by Mme. Karin Dayas, pianist. Quincy Porter's Third String Quartet and Florent Schmitt's B minor Quintet for piano and strings were the works presented.

The Artist Series, under the management of J. Herman Thuman, has presented two attractions within the last month: the Joos Ballet (Nov. 5) and Charles Kullman, American tenor (Dec. 1). The Joos Ballet program was of especial interest, due to its markedly individual style; the widely heralded "Green Table" was part of the program. Mr. Kullman sang songs by Handel, Schumann, Bizet, Respighi, Hageman, Rachmaninoff, Bridge and many others.

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Eddie Shore Back After a Month of Forced Layoff From Hockey

Bruins' Defenseman Returns to Lineup

Garden Lineup Tonight

Boston Bruins		N. Y. Americans
P. Cook, lw		rw, Carr
Weiland, c		c, Chapman
Goldsworthy, rw		lw, Schriner
Portland, ld		rd, Shields
Shore, rd		ld, Murray
Thompson, g		g, Worters

Bruins Alternates—Jerwa, Hollett, Beattie, Stewart, Clapper, Sands, Cowley, Cotcliffe, Smith. Americans Alternates—Oliver, Klein, Cotton, Wiseman, Lamb, Emms, Anderson, Doran, Kalbfleisch.

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Naturally the return to action of Eddie Shore features tonight's hockey game between the New York Americans and the Boston Bruins at the Garden. Shore has been inactive for nearly a month and his absence has necessitated the breaking up of possible combination for the Bruins since Hooley Smith, who started as center for Beattie and Clapper has played right defense for Shore.

With Smith again available for the forward line it is possible that he will again center for the veterans with Nels Stewart dropping back as spare forward and opportunist. This side-tracking of Shore has not made things easy for Beattie and Clapper. Here are two good wings who need a center man but have been handicapped by starting with Smith and then trying to team with Nels Stewart and sometimes Cooney Weiland and Milton Schmidt. Much time lost when they should have been welding a strong forward line.

Shore to Team With Portland

Manager Art Ross is hopeful that the return of Shore will enable him to organize three steady forward lines and definitely make certain of his defense. Shore will team with Jack Portland and that combination is pretty certain to continue through the season, but the other pair, Joe Jerwa and Flash Hollett, are having a shaky time of it. Jerwa is only playing his second year of major league hockey and while he looked immense last year along side of the veteran Red Dutton of Americans, he has his burden doubled this season by teaming with the inexperienced Hollett.

Last year the Amerks surprised the entire league with their fine play. They were spectacular and brilliant, they dropped the old style of "kitty-bar-the-door" hockey and under the great leadership of Dutton, plowed right through the season into the playoffs. This year they are in the running again, battling Canadiens for the lead in the Canadian section of the standing.

Bruins had a real task to beat Americans in New York Sunday night, 4-3, and Art Ross returned to Boston full of praise for the remarkable job Dutton has done with the team. Ross states that the Amerks have a real team and that the scoring line of Dave Schriner, Art Chapman and Lorne Carr is one of the best in the league.

Schriner was the prize rookie last year and looks even better this year. On previous meetings between the Bruins and Amerks, he has not shown to advantage but, according to Ross, the left winger really showed speed, cleverness and scoring ability Sunday.

Old Boston Favorites

With Americans will be old Boston favorites, Chapman, Harry Oliver, Joe Lamb and Dede Klein. Allan Shields, starting defenseman for the visitors, was obtained with Joe Lamb from Maroons during the off season. He pairs with little Allan Murray with the ever reliable Roy Worters in goal. Seemingly, Americans may come and Americans may go, but Worters goes on forever.

A capacity house would be deserved tonight. Bruins need this game to keep in the American division running since Rangers play Maroons and Detroit plays Canadiens. Americans, one point behind Canadiens, are hopeful of upsetting the locals and should Canadiens lose to Detroit, New Yorkers could return to their division lead.

Manager Ross will start the Weiland line against Schriner-Chapman and company. He has decided, from experimenting in New York, that this Bruin line is sufficiently good offensively and defensively to keep the New Yorkers well tied up. Eddie Wiseman, second-line right winger of the Amerks, who almost came to Boston during the summer months, and who scored two of the three goals Sunday, will bear watching.

Brown Swimmers To Head South On Holiday Trip

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 15—Thirteen Brown varsity and freshman swimmers will make the trip to Florida for the Christmas recess round of practice and meetings, Coach E. Leo Barry announced today. Brown and Colgate originated the idea of taking informal teams to Florida in 1934, so this will be Barry's third trip with a Brown team. Capt. Munroe Hemmerdinger, Bruin freestyle ace and Coach Barry will be veterans who will be making their third trip.

The traveling group includes Horace Clem, Cranston, R. I.; Peter Corn, New York; James Cousens, Yonkers, N. Y.; Bill Dean, New York; Fred Forbes, Stamford, Conn.; Pat Hayes, Washington, D. C.; Captain Hemmerdinger, Forest Hills, L. I.; Harry Lee Judd, Oak Park, Ill.; Milton Levy, Cranston, R. I.; Ormade McClave, Grantwood, N. J.; Henry Pinney, Worcester, Mass.; James Smith, Washington, D. C., and Emery Walker, Oak Park, Ill.

The Providence party will leave Saturday, and the journey will officially start from the New York Brown Club, Dec. 20 at 8 o'clock. The first day will take the men 343 miles to Richmond, the second 519 miles more to Savannah, and the third 500 miles more to Fort Lauderdale, the destination. The return trip will start on Dec. 31, with the arrival in New York on Jan. 2 and the return move to Providence on Jan. 3, with college opening on Jan. 4.

The party, accompanied by Coach Barry, two other Brown students, and a former Brown faculty member, will travel in four machines. Expenses are pro rated, and past experience has shown that $50 is the maximum for two weeks of vacation in Florida, including all expenses from the time the individual leaves Providence until the return.

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The Brown-Yale hockey game scheduled for Providence this week will be played Friday night and not Saturday night. The W. P. I.-Brown varsity basketball game listed for Jan. 20 will be played at Providence instead of Worcester.

Corner Shots

The United States squash racquets individual and team championships will be held at Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 21 and 22. Last season the nationals were held in the New England district (Hartford, Conn.) with Germain G. Glidden of Harvard University winning the singles and Philadelphia taking the team crown.

Changes have been made in the national doubles championship plans. The tournament will be held at Buffalo, N. Y., on March 6 and 7 instead of March 13 and 14 as originally listed.

In order to make it possible for the English women's team to play in the metropolitan (New York) mixed doubles tournament, that tourney will start about the first of March instead of Feb. 22.

D. D.

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SWITZERLAND

GENEVA

La joie de vivre par la gaîté
Chez Racine
BUFFET DE CORNAVIN

Harvard Hockey Squad Ready to Open Season at Arena

By a Staff Photographer

Kneeling (Left to Right)—Wilder, Mittel, Kidder, Kerr, Mahoney. Second Row—Hicks, Allen, Roberts, Ecker, Ford, Callaway, Mechem, Cutter, Pope. Third Row—Jameson, Carr, deRham, Patrick, Bellows, Houghton, Harding, Talbot, Emerson, Stone

No Ice, So Arena Skaters Take Swim

Versatile members of one of Boston's skating clubs made the best of time available and a situation at hand. The recent swimming exhibition at the Boston Arena unexpectedly prevented a morning of club skating. Certain of the skating club members arrived expecting to skate but found the huge portable swimming tank instead of ice in the Arena.

Although disappointed at being unable to skate, one or two of them promptly dug out bathing suits, put their skates away, and took a morning swim in the 75-foot tank along with several dives from the high and low diving boards.

W. M.

Sports Huddle

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Dec. 15—Freddie Corcoran of Boston, flagged on his way South, reports Gene Sarazen favors taking the stymie out of golf. Opposing the view of his one-time rival, Bob Jones, Sarazen told Corcoran: "The stymie is an antique, ready for the ash heap. There's too much luck involved in golf now."

♪ ♪ ♪

Since Texas Christian's Sammy Baugh knocked Santa Clara from the unbeaten class, Southwest observers have not hesitated to hand us a bowl of razzberries for failing to include Sammy among the best four backs in the country. We still think Baugh is the season's No. 1 gridiron pitcher.

Looks like TCU can't keep its hands out of the Sugar Bowl, beating L. S. U. there last New Year's Day, and now spilling the team chosen to meet the Bayou Tigers this Jan. 1.

♪ ♪ ♪

Jimmy Phelan, who has been coming East annually with an ear cocked to coaching offers won't have to worry about a renewal of his contract at University of Washington. Jimmy held off until this spring before signing to handle the Huskies again. Win or lose in the Rose Bowl against Pittsburgh, the former Notre Dame quarterback has a complete vote of confidence from the Seattle institution which also produced the world championship eight-oared crew.

It's been a big year for the Huskies.

Mike Basrak, Duquesne's all-America center, was the most-sought-after pivot man in collegiate ranks when professional teams put bids on file. Gaynell Tinsley preferred among ends Max Starcevich and Ed Widseth, the leading choices among linemen. Duke's Ace Parker, best the South has seen for years among ball carriers, may pass up pro football chances for big league baseball trial.

His grid career ended, Ace is bucking the banquet line this week in Portsmouth, Va., and Charlotte, N. C., before joining the East's all-stars for annual New Year's Day game with West at San Francisco.

Rose Bowl Sold Out

PASADENA, Calif., Dec. 15 (AP)—Tournament of Roses football authorities announced triumphantly yesterday that the teams of Washington and Pittsburgh would play before a capacity throng of around 85,000 in the annual Rose Bowl classic New Year's Day. Enjoying a private little laugh at the expense of doubting critics, who predicted a sharp let-down in Rose Bowl prestige when once-tied, once-beaten Pitt and Washington were named to perform in the Arroyo Seco stadium, athletic guardians of the big game shut down the ticket windows this morning.

Press Section Goes

BERLIN (AP)—Now that the 1936 games are past history the Olympic stadium, it seems, has no further need for its large press section. Reconstruction work is turning that part of the stadium into standing room for spectators. When this and other enlarging work is done, the stadium will seat 120,000, as against its 102,000 capacity for the Games.

Harvard Six Looks Potentially Strong as Opener Looms Tonight

Harvard		M. I. T.
Harding, lw		rw, Mather
Ford, c		c, Cohen
Pope, rw		lw, DeVoter
Hicks, ld		rd, Eddy
Allen, rd		ld, Millikan
Mahoney, g		g, Walsh

Harvard's varsity hockey team, potentially one of the strongest college teams in the East, takes to the ice at the Boston Arena tonight against M. I. T. in its initial game of the season. The Engineers, coached by George Owen Jr., will be playing their fourth game of the season, having previously met Boston University, Princeton, and Brown.

In the Crimson's opening lineup Coach Joe Stubbs intends to start Capt. George Ford at center, Austin Harding, sophomore flash, at left wing, Ralph Pope at right wing, Russ Allen, captain-elect of the Harvard varsity football team, and Traft Hicks at defense. George Mahoney has the call over James Kidder in the net.

The second line will consist of the veteran trio which played together a year ago with George Roberts at center, John Mechem at right wing, and Ed Cutter on the other flank. Gene Emerson and Leo Ecker will play the spare defense. The third line will be composed of Joe Patrick, son of the former Bruins manager, at center, John Callaway at left wing, and Fred deRham at right wing.

This is the only game Harvard will play in Boston before the Christmas vacation. The Crimson is scheduled to play three games with Clarkson at Lake Placid Dec. 31, Jan. 1, and Jan. 2, and will meet McGill at the Boston Arena on Jan. 5 in a non-league affair.

College Basketball Results

Waynesburg 39, Holbrook 37.
Saint Mary's 38, Saint Claire T. 32.
Miss. State 33, Millsaps 16.
Alabama 42, Birmingham Y. M. H. A. 27.
Pittsburgh 32, Butler 21.
Georgetown 46, Western Maryland 14.
Erskine 38, South Carolina 31.
Indiana 60, Kansas State 33.
Denison 30, Capital 17.
Muskingum 42, Ashland 19.
Arkansas 31, Drake 22.
Oklahoma 37, Southern Methodist 29.
Hampden-Sydney 41, American U. 28.
N. Y. U. 46, Upsala 18.
Iowa 44, South Dakota 29.

Out-Smarted Himself

NASSAU, Bahamas, Dec. 15 (AP)—Willie Macfarlane, as canny a Scot as ever left Aberdeen, conceded today he had outsmarted himself—and is Mrs. Macfarlane chuckling!

The story of Macfarlane's embarrassment came out after Willie won the Nassau open golf tournament yesterday. He fired a six under par 286 for the 72 holes, but Mrs. Macfarlane collected the $800 top prize.

"We agreed before leaving home," explained Willie, "to take turn about on collecting whatever I might win on the winter circuit."

He gave Mrs. Macfarlane the first tourney—the Augusta open—calculating his best chance for big money would be in the Miami Biltmore.

As it worked out, however, Mrs. Macfarlane collected Willie's $87.50 prize from the Augusta and $800 here, while the New York professional finished just out of the money in the Biltmore.

Dividing second and third money totaling $800 were two Chicagoans, Horton Smith and Harry Cooper, who tied with 289's. Paul Runyan of New York collected $240 for his 290, and Pat Sawyer of Minneapolis and Henry Picard of Hershey, Penna., received $180 each for their 272's.

The amateur trophy went to Morton McCarthy of Norfolk, Va., for his low 282.

Will Team With Jack Portland

By a Staff Photographer

Eddie Shore, Boston Bruin

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Detroit Lions beat New York Giants 26 to 7 for championship of National Pro Football League.

Five Years Ago

Wiffy Cox won San Francisco open match play golf tournament, beating George von Elm, 6 and 5.

Sports Trail

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Dec. 15—Introducing Pittsburgh's Panthers from Coach Jock Sutherland to Lulu the goat and the inside reasons why they're heading for the Rose Bowl:

Whys . . . money explains many things, including selection of Pitt for Rose Bowl honors against Washington. It is true the president of University of Washington, Lee Paul Sieg, helped the Pitt cause because only a year and a half ago he was dean of men and dean of the Pittsburgh engineering school. But that's only part of the story.

Pitt has played in three Rose Bowl games, losing them all but attracting such large crowds that net receipts average approximately $270,000 per game, making a juicy three-way split of $90,000 a game each to Pitt, its Rose Bowl foe and the Pasadena junior chamber of commerce. There's your money angle. Pitt is a sure-fire game team.

West coast teams love Pitt because the Panthers always lose. Stanford beat them 7 to 6 in 1927; Southern California trimmed them 47 to 14 in '29 and 35 to 0 in '32.

What could be a better far western setup? Money for everybody and glory for the West on the gridiron.

Incidentally, Navy led Louisiana State and Alabama in the race for the eastern bid.

Jock . . . Dr. John Bain Sutherland, star guard on Pitt's unbeaten teams from 1916 through 1919, is completing his thirteenth season as head coach, has no alibis for three previous Rose Bowl beatings. A strict fundamentalist, employing the Warner system. Very quiet.

Biggy . . . Marshall Goldberg from Elkins, W. Va., probably is the most popular player on the squad. Got the nickname of "Biggie" in high school because he weighed only 90 pounds. Grew rapidly and made prep team as senior. Now weighs 185. Can do everything with football but kick. They didn't think Biggie had the courage to be a good footballer but he showed 'em that's what he really has got.

Necktie Bill . . . Bill Glassford, 220-pound guard, boasts of two achievements. He never wears a necktie; he brags he's never been caught holding on the football field. Rated as greatest Pitt guard since Sutherland.

Benedict . . . Bobby Larue, a married man, is the first player in Pitt history to hold down the right half job three straight seasons. Under Sutherland's stern ritual, a right half must be superb as a blocker and ball carrier. Bobby is both.

All-America . . . Averell Daniell, whose 220 pounds is spread around a six-foot four frame, and Tony Matisi, also a 220 pounder, hold down the tackle posts. Daniell made the All-America this year but some think Matisi is just as good. Daniell doesn't look like a footballer. Matisi is a good country player but when he is disturbed he's an All-America team by himself.

Bare feet . . . Pitt would be sure of licking Washington if they let Johnny Wood, halfback from Moundsville, W. Va., play barefooted. Johnny can kick the ball 80 yards in his bare feet and run the century under 10 seconds. The coaches make him wear shoes, but he's still the fastest man on the squad. As soon as he gets out of Sutherland's sight, off come his shoes.

Lulu . . . The Pitt Panther is strumming second fiddle to a female goat named Lulu these days. After the Nebraska game, the players bought Lulu from a goat farmer near the Cornhusker Stadium for 50 cents and then shelled out 75 cents for a bag so they could sneak her on the train. They put Lulu in Line Coach Bill Kern's stateroom. She made good immediately.

Lulu, six months old, is headquartered at Pitt Stadium as Matisi's Ward. It'll take an act of Congress to keep her from making the Rose Bowl trip.

Helen Stephens Is Outstanding Woman Athlete

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (AP)—For her track and field achievements, including United States championship as well as Olympic conquests, Helen Stephens, 20-year-old Fulton (Mo.) girl, has been selected as the outstanding feminine athlete of 1936.

Results in the sixth annual Associated Press sports poll tabulated today, revealed Miss Stephens the choice of the nation's experts over two main rivals, Alice Marble of San Francisco, new American tennis queen, and Pemela Barton, English girl who captured both American and British golf championships.

The long-striding Missouri girl, although picked No. 1 by only 20 among 62 observers, tallied a winning total of 97 points. Miss Marble and Miss Barton, each with 12 first places, totaled 78 and 56 points, respectively.

Miss Stephens, like Babe Didrikson in 1932, topped the poll mainly because of her record-smashing Olympic victories. Helen proved herself the world's fastest feminine runner by capturing the 100-meter dash at Berlin, dethroning Poland's Stella Walsh and lowering the record to 11.4 seconds. She also anchored the American women's 400-meter relay team which won the Olympic final after the Germans, while leading, dropped the baton.

Before going abroad for the first time Miss Stephens captured three National A. A. U. championships, the 100-meter dash, discus throw and shotput. She holds numerous indoor as well as outdoor records.

Although barred from Olympic competition, for violating training rules during the trip to Germany, Eleanor Holm Jarrett polled enough votes to finish sixth, with 15 points. It was pointed out Mrs. Jarrett, victor in national championship as well as Olympic tryout competition, has not been beaten in her specialty, backstroke swimming, in seven years and still holds most records.

Sonja Henie, the Norwegian girl who retired from amateur competition after retaining world figure skating honors at the winter Olympics, received four votes for first place.

Tabulation of the poll follows, with votes tallied on a 3-2-1 basis:

Performer	Points
1—Helen Stephens, U. S. and Olympic track and field winner	97
2—Alice I. Marble, U. S. tennis champion	78
3—Pamela Barton, British and U. S. golf champion	56
4—Helen H. Jacobs, Wimbledon tennis champion	30
5—Patty Berg, youthful American golf star	22
6—Eleanor Holm Jarrett, backstroke swimming champion	15
7—Marjorie Gestring, Olympic springboard diving champion	13
8—Sonja Henie, world figure-skating champion	12
9—Helen Wills Moody, former tennis queen	7
10—Lenore Kight Wingard, U. S. swimming champion	6

Scattered votes: Dorothy Poynton Hill, Olympic platform diving champion, 5; Rita Mastenbroek of Holland, Olympic swimming champion, 4; two points each for Katherine Rawls, national swimming champion; Mary Hoerger, former springboard diving champion; and Kay Stammers, British tennis star; one point each for Stella Walsh, runner-up for Olympic sprint title; and Glenna Collett Vare, former golf champion.

Former poll winners: 1931, Helene Madison, swimming champion; 1932, Mildred Babe Didrikson, Olympic track and field champion; 1933, Helen Jacobs, tennis champion; 1934, Virginia Van Wie, golf champion; 1935, Helen Wills Moody, tennis champion.

Canadian Hockey Group Breaks Away From A. A. U.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 15 (AP)—President Cecil Duncan of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association announced last night the severance of "articles of alliance" between the association and the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada. The break goes into effect Jan. 15.

Duncan explained that as far as players were concerned, the step meant the only qualifications they would need hereafter to enable them to play would be certificates issued by the hockey association.

In a long statement explaining the step, Duncan said:

"The Canadian Amateur Hockey Association, in accordance with the provisions of its articles of alliance with the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, has served notice upon the union of termination of the agreement, effective Jan. 15, 1937.

"For sometime the C. A. H. A. as a member of the union has attempted without success to obtain endorsement of certain proposals which it believes necessary and in accord with modern practices in sport.

"The association also has found the union to be ineffectual in enforcement of suspensions imposed by the C. A. H. A."

Harvard to Meet Penn

Harvard will play two football games with University of Pennsylvania. The first game will be played at Harvard, Oct. 21, 1939 and the second at Philadelphia, Nov. 9, 1940. Harvard and Penn last met in 1927 and 1928, Penn winning the first at Philadelphia, 24-0, and the second game at Boston, 7-0. Previously the teams had not met since Nov. 11, 1905, before which date they had been frequent rivals, Harvard and Pennsylvania met for the first time in 1881 at New York.

Game Is Drawn

IPSWICH, Australia, Dec. 15 (Canadian Press)—The Marylebone Cricket Club's fixture with Queensland Country ended in a draw. Wally Hammond, Gloucestershire, hit 109 of the touring team's total of 406 for his fifth century of the tour to date. The home players made 300 and 124 in the two-day match.

Amusements

BOSTON

Shubert LAST 7 TIMES Tonight - 8:30
Eves. 55c-2.20 Wed. Mat., 55c to $1.10 Sat. Mat., 55c to $1.65
Farewell Tour. Last Chance to See Glorious Musical Masterpiece
BLOSSOM TIME
Schubert Melodies—Romberg Music

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY THEATRE
Tuesday
"LADIES IN LOVE," with Janet Gaynor
"DIMPLES," Shirley Temple
Review Day, Wednesday, Dec. 16
Fred Astaire, Ginger Rogers
"ROBERTA"
Will Rogers
"AMBASSADOR BILL"
Harvard Square Kirkland 4880

NEW YORK, N. Y.

LAURENCE RIVERS, Inc. presents
William Gaxton : : Kitty Carlisle
in ERIK CHARELL'S
White Horse Inn
International Musical Comedy Hit
CENTER Theater, 45th St. and 6 Av.
Evgs. 8:30—$2 to $3.85 New York City
Mats., Wed.—$2 to $2.50, Sat.—$2 to $2.75

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 55c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

COTE D'AZUR, France's summer in winter holiday center; enjoy Mediterranean sea, sunshine with devalued francs; sublet 4-room apt., every convenience. Write Box A-12, Suite 1540, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Furnished 2-room hotel apartment with dinette and kitchenette for 3 months or longer from Jan. 1. Call Aspinwall 9344.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 94th, 69 W.—Spacious living room, kitchen, bath; Electrolux; fireplace; use of telephone; attractive, quiet home, private house; adults; references; free gas, electricity.

N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th St.—Beautiful one-room unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes; Electrolux; near church, subway. Endicott 2-1883.

BOARD—INSTRUCTION

FLORIDA SEASON AFTER CHRISTMAS

LEISURELY projects for grown-ups who enjoy cultural home associations; music appreciation, Bible, current events, instruction in swimming and other sports, friendly fireside conferences; Christian Science church nearby, transportation in special Pullman; classes in colleges preparatory and general subjects; tutoring. Address FAITH SICKFORD, Sea Pines School, Box 3, Brewster-on-Cape Cod, Mass.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to suit the present day fashions
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help, 976 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2234.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY, 431 Riverside Drive (115th), nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, home assistants. N. Y. C. Un 4-2343

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS and Tables rented for Christmas and New Year's. Tel. CAP. 3632. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Repairing, Remodeling, Ready-to-wear and custom-made garments at very moderate prices. Also finest custom-made cloth coats with or without fur trim. Suits, cruising outfits, evening wraps, etc. 346 Seventh Ave., N. Y. C. PE. 6-2279.

FUR COATS—A reputable fur house located in the wholesale fur district offers you choice quality fashionably styled fur coats at a guaranteed saving of at least 25% to 50%. No obligation to buy these most unusual values.
"Buy in Confidence—It Pays"
CHARLES E. MORRIS
328-330 Seventh Ave., New York City
Seventh Floor (corner 29th Street)
Open Daily until 6 P. M. LO. 5-4047

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

NURSERY governess; city; girl 6, boy 4; must be pleasant, cultured, experienced in care and training of children; young, active and cheerful; state qualifications, experience. Write Box H-45, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

GENERAL maid, Protestant, experienced, in family 3 adults; good wages, good home. Apply 11 Englewood Ave., Brookline, Mass., Suite 2; Asp. 9073.

JEWELERS

COME in, see our fine line of diamonds, silverware, watches and jewelry. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

JEWELRY

DIAMONDS, watches and jewelry of exceptional quality; moderately priced. HALPER'S, 181 Mass. Ave., Boston. Established 25 Years.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing; Watches, Diamonds and Wedding Rings in Gold and Platinum. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston

OFFICE FURNITURE

FOR SALE—5 floors of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 33 West 33d, New York City.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

PENS REPAIRED

LATREMORE'S Cleaning, Adjusting Pen and New Sac, 35c 45 Bromfield Street Boston

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
Pencraft WHILE YOU WAIT
We Sell All Makes
5 Bromfield Street, BOSTON

REAL ESTATE

BROOKLINE, MASS.

For rent 1 family house, 11 rooms, 2 baths, 3 fireplaces; large central hall; ideal rooming house; rent $80, oil burner if desired; might sell on easy terms; references. Parkway 3040.

WEST ROXBURY, MASS.

For sale, bargain, 6 rooms, bath, steam heat, sun parlor; $5000, $400 cash, balance 15-year mortgage 5½%; monthly payments.
PARKWAY 3040

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y. (Flatbush)—Comfortable, homelike, private home; reasonable, reference required, business man preferred. Tel. before 1 P. M. Nightingale 4-2272.

N. Y. C., 601 WEST 115TH ST., (APT. 31)—Large front room, well heated, private home; all transportation; reasonable. UN. 4-0595.

N. Y. C., 178th (1366 St. Nicholas)—Sunny room, adjoining bath, refined home, elevator; reasonable. COLY (Apt. 51). WA. 7-0309.

N. Y. C., 380 E. 50th St. (Apt. 1-B)—Desirable room for gentleman or couple; private home; near bus, subway. Eldorado 5-0585.

RUGS

ORIENTALS BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED. Reliable dealers of fine antiques and modern Rugs. Special Service Department Maintained. YETERIAN BROS., 278 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. MU 4-4342

SALESWOMEN WANTED

MANUFACTURER offers responsible women opportunity to sell custom tailored clothes direct to consumer; generous commissions; reference required. KENNEDY STUDIOS, INC., 30 Irving Place, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED

COUPLE, Swiss, well-educated, good references as head waiter-housekeeper, seek position; would also be interested as caretaker, superintendent, etc. Write Box N-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, full charge, credits, collections; highest credentials. Write Box W-31, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

STAMPS FOR SALE

CLOSE to 4000 different stamps; collected prior to 1922; first $35 offer accepted. COOPER, 498 Quincy St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SINGING Correct diction, speaking; private class. ROBERT MALONE, 915 Carnegie Col. 5-5348, or 334 W. 86th, N.Y.C.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented, Repairing Agents Typewriter, 69 Berkeley St., Boston

WANTED

WANTED—Women's worn fur coats, high cash prices; free appraisal. I. M. FUR, 1 West 34th St., N. Y. Wisconsin 7-1989. Opp. Empire State Building

SEE NEXT PAGE

Pick Same Stadium Again

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15 (AP)—Mayor S. Davis Wilson and representatives of West Point and Annapolis academies signed a contract yesterday to play the next three Army-Navy football games in the municipal stadium here, with an option to make the stadium the scene of the three following games.

Local Classified Advertising

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and Africa

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH 'PHONE 886
DERBY ROAD **WIMBLEDON HALL**
East Cliff: Beautiful for situation; the joy of the East Cliff; 4 minutes Christian Science church; hot and cold all rooms, central heating; dining room accommodates 100; fine large sun lounge. Winter from 2½ gns., Spring 3½ gns. Summer 3 gns; well recommended; tariff. S. M. Horspool.

BOURNEMOUTH EAST CLIFF Lynton Court
Next door Christian Science church. 44 rooms (16 due south, 8 ground floor), 4 lounges, recreation room; acre grounds; everything for perfect holiday. Winter terms from 2½ guineas. Tariff on request. C. S. HOSKEN.

BOURNEMOUTH DERBY ROAD CRAIGLEITH
Renowned for its homely atmosphere, good food and cooking. Every modern comfort provided. Highly recommended. Three minutes' walk to sea and Christian Science church. Terms from 2½ gns.

BOURNEMOUTH POOLE ROAD ARNCOTT HALL
A modern, comfortable hotel: 45 bedrooms, hot and cold water, radiators, private bathrooms, electric lifts; tennis; near sea, beach huts. Inclusive terms from 3 gns.

BOURNEMOUTH, 2 Cecil Rd.—Ideal winter home; board residence; homely, excellent catering, personal supervision; terms from 2 gns.; special for Christmas. Proprietress, MRS. WILSON.

BOURNEMOUTH—Sunshine Corner, Overcliff Drive, facing sea; separate tables; attentive service. MR and MRS MORGAN. 'Phone Southbourne 1644.

BOURNEMOUTH, E. "Craigerie," Southern Road—Close sea; excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr and Mrs Monk. Tel. S'bourne 1180.

BOURNEMOUTH, WEST CLIFF ROAD
Stafield House Comfy. Modern. Quiet MR and MRS TURVER

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS RD. EAST **YENTON**
Every conceivable comfort at this well-organised establishment. Every bedroom centrally heated. Noted for excellent food, perfectly cooked. 3 mins. sea, 6 mins from Christian Science church. Tel. 2752. MRS P H BENN.

NR. BOURNEMOUTH BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE—Country surroundings; near buses, golf course and riding school; special terms for winter guests. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tidy, Longham, Wimborne, Dorset. Station, Bournemouth Central. Phone Northbourne 28.

BRIGHTON Clarioge 34 Oriental Place, 2 doors sea—Board residence from 2½ gns.; hot and cold water in bedrooms; near church. CAPT. WALSH Tel. 356611.

EASTBOURNE
SANDHURST
PRIVATE HOTEL
Sussex Private Hotels Ltd.
Grand Parade, finest position on sea front, south aspect. Central heating. Gas or electric fires, running water in all bedrooms. Terms moderate. Telephone 797.

HINDHEAD. Punchbowl Inn (Temperance)—Good centre motoring; golf; walking; high altitude, bracing; easy distance London weekends; Terms moderate.

Leeds—Marlbeck Hotel
2 Coventry Place—Commercial and family; home comforts; terms £2 weekly. Phone 254041.

LONDON
AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Most Modern, Comfort, Service and a Cuisine of the Best
THE GRANTLEIGH
Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2
Quite near Christian Science church.
En pension fr. 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6. Bed, Breakfast, Bath fr. 8/6. NO EXTRAS. Lift. Hot and cold. Central Heating. Garage. Night Porter. Ph. BAY 3616.
Tariff from Resident Proprietor.
Cable "Grantleigh, Padd., London."
Much used by readers of The Christian Science Monitor
Quiet assured Day and Night.

LONDON—ARDEN HOUSE
60-61, PRINCES SQUARE, W. 2.
Spotless cleanliness, excellent food, running water in all rooms and a hundred and one other personal comforts. Full Board 45/- to 63/-; partial from 42/-; bed-breakfast-bath from 30/-. Reduction for doubles.

London's Finest, Yet Quietest Position
HOTEL STRATHCONA
(The Strathcona Residential Club)
25-26 Lancaster Gate, W. 2
A few yards from Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens. Buses and tubes to all parts. Hot and cold water in bedrooms. Ample bathrooms. Lift. Inclusive terms from 3 gns. per week. 12/- daily 7/6, bed, breakfast and bath. NO EXTRAS. Good English food, well cooked, liberally served. Tariff. Resident Proprietor.

London
WHITE HOUSE HOTEL
Earls Court Square, S. W. 5 FLA. 9411
Facing South in quiet square 10 minutes from Piccadilly
Convenient for Christian Science churches. Really good cuisine and service. All bedrooms overlook gardens and have modern fittings and comfortable beds. Central heating, night porter, lift to all floors. Terms from 3½ gns. Resident proprietress.

London
PALACE COURT HOTEL, PEMBRIDGE SQ., W. 2
Well furnished Hotel, with passenger lift, and modern improvements.
A high standard of service and catering. Terms from 3 gns. p. w. inclusive.
Near to Christian Science church.

LONDON
CUMBERLAND HOUSE HOTEL
51/3/5 Earls Court Square, S. W. 5
Phone Flaxman 0630
Pleasantly situated, convenient Shopping centre, hot and cold, and gas fires in every room; readers of this paper welcomed; bed and breakfast, 6/6; per day. 10/6; residents 3½ gns. Write for tariff.

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 11 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort; bridge; running water in every room; from 45/-. Resident proprietors.

Tel. Liv. 3262. London. Near Crystal Palace
I BEAULIEU HEIGHTS HOTEL
264 South Norwood Hill, S. E. 25
High Situation; Quiet and Comfortable.
CENTRAL HEATING
Moderate terms Brochure on Request

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. Regent Private Hotel—Superior board residence; electric light, central heating; garden, garage. 56-59 Osborne Rd. Tel. 1956 Jesmond.

REST. Comfort. Peace, in beautiful country mansion; every opportunity quiet study; log fires, central heating public rooms; special winter terms 2½ to 3 guineas. EDSTONE HALL, Wootton Wawen, Warwickshire.

SIDMOUTH, S. DEVON. WOODLANDS HOTEL. Old world mansion, large gardens, central heating, hot and cold water all bedrooms, garage. Under PROPRIETOR'S supervision.

SOUTHSEA. Sandringham Hotel—Ideal position facing sea; sunny balcony; good catering; lift; night porter. Phone Portsmouth 83621.

SOUTHPORT.—DUNVOWAN PRIVATE HOTEL, 41 PROMENADE—CLOSE TO PIER AND FLORAL HALL; HOT AND COLD WATER AND ELECTRIC FIRES IN BEDROOMS; GARAGE ONE MINUTE; FROM 9/- PER DAY. TEL. 2731.

SOUTHPORT—Talbot Private Hotel, Central Heating, Gas Fires, Hot and Cold Water in Bedrooms, Very Central and Close to Christian Science church. Terms From 10/- Per Day. Garage Near. Phone 200611.

SOUTHPORT—Clifton Hotel, Promenade, R. A. C., A. A.; Central Heating, Lift, Sun Lounge, Orchestra, Dancing, Golf, Garage. Tel. 6141; Grams, Marine.

SURREY HILLS
COTMANDENE PRIVATE HOTEL
A very happy winter retreat, warm and comfy; excellent table; gas fires; moderate terms. Proprietors Mr and Mrs. A. H. PERTWEE.

TORQUAY BABBACOMBE
ROSE GRANGE
Faultless cuisine and service. Central heating. Hot and cold in all bedrooms. Luxurious, restful beds. Ballroom. Billiards. Garage 18 cars. 150 yards famous Downs and Beaches. Golf and tennis near. Personal Supervision.
Terms from 3 gns.

TORQUAY
ABBEY COURT HOTEL
Lime Avenue
Charmingly situated in own grounds, central heating, hot and cold all bedrooms, excellent cuisine, separate tables, moderate terms.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS—St. Kenia's Hotel, elevated southern position; gas fires in bedrooms; centrally heated; terms moderate; tariff from Proprietors, MR. and MRS ASHFORD KING. Phone 1123.

WELLINGTON HOTEL, Crowthorne, Berkshire, advertises in this newspaper throughout the year; its produce renders it almost self-supporting; one hour west of London by car; stabling, lock-up garages, hard tennis court, filling station and own laundry; in the Kingsley country; brochure from resident proprietress.

When
in need of help watch these classified columns for advertisements of men and women qualified for the position.

FRANCE—Paris

PARIS—FAMILY HOME, 5 rue Péguy (6e) Al. comforts—good cuisine—French conversation—From Frs 30.- per day. Chaperon.

SWITZERLAND

AMRISWIL Hotel Bahnhof
Comfortable House. Running water in all rooms. Fr. 5.50 to 6.-
Idy Heuweiler
BOS-CHA b/GUARDA ENGADIN
PENSION CRASTA
Good skiing grounds, skating rink, sunniest position. Rate Fr. 7.50 a day.

DAVOS—DORF
HOTEL-PENSION SONNENBERG
All rooms with running water. Good cooking Inclusive rates from Fr. 10.-

GRINDELWALD
CENTRAL HOTEL WOLTER
Renowned Family Hotel
Tea-Room
Inclusive Rates from Frs. 9.-

GRINDELWALD
HOTEL PENSION SANS-SOUCI
Comfortable Family Hotel. Running water.

LUGANO—Hôtel Minerva.
Modern comfort.
Inclusive terms from Fr. 7.50

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

FAIRHAVEN
JOHANNESBURG, CHARLTON TERRACE
7 minutes from centre of city.
Your Comfort Our Consideration
Superior accommodation (full or partial) Delightful gardens, tennis, lockup garages. Guests met on request. Phone 00165

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691. Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are assured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

ACCOMMODATIONS

Do You Want Accommodation—
FLATS, ROOMS OR HOUSES
for the Coronation or otherwise? If so, you have only to write your requirements to the Service Bureau, 114 Fulham Rd., London, S. W. 3. Telephone Kensington 3836. Personal interest and recommendation. Staff supplied. Tours arranged.

APARTMENTS

SOUTHPORT—Select apartments; board residence, near Promenade and Lord St.; good cuisine. Webster & Davies, "Norlands," 23 Saunders St.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LIVERPOOL—Comfortable apartments or board residence; near trams; garage; park; quiet house; terms moderate. 87, Belmont Dr., Newsham Pk.

DUPLICATING

TYPEWRITING, Duplicating, every description; all work confidential; authorised agents for Remington and Underwood Typewriters, Roneo and Gestetner Duplicators. COMMERCIAL BUREAU, 88 West Clyde Street, Helensburgh. Tel. 95.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

ONE manual pipe organ, no pedals, oak case, 5 stops and tremulant; suitable for small church, Sunday school or residence; price £180 including electric blower and erection; particulars: HAYTER & SON, Letchworth.

POST VACANT

ESSEX—Trustworthy capable help; age 30-50; food country; all duties; five in family. MRS RUST, The Glen, Danbury Common, Nr. Chelmsford, England.

RESIDENT assistant master wanted for boys' preparatory school near London. Christian Scientist and graduate Oxford or Cambridge preferred; some experience, good English and general subjects essential. BM/BCMN, London, W. C. 1.

England

CHESHIRE

BIRKENHEAD

E. PECKHAM
High Class Butcher
Canterbury Lamb a Speciality
40 OXTON ROAD, BIRKENHEAD
Tel. 892
Personal Supervision

ROBB BROS. LTD.
The Birkenhead Drapers
WINTER SALE
From January 8th
Hundreds of Bargains in All Departments

CHESTER

J. Collinson & Co.
6 Eastgate Row, Chester Tel. 603
For Ladies' and Gentlemen's Exclusive Footwear
Agents for CANTILEVER SHOES

STOCKPORT

Chatterions DRAPERS & COSTUMIERS
LOWER HILLGATE **Stockport**

CUMBERLAND

CARLISLE

THE SILVER GRILL
Bakers, Pastrycooks
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Lines About Leaders—48

By a Staff Artist

James Watt
(1736—1819)

JAMES WATT was one of the extraordinary men of Britain. He changed the whole condition of industry in the world. He was born in a small cottage near Glasgow in Scotland. The carpenter shop of his father soon captivated the child. He began taking tools apart and making them into new ones. Soon he had a workbench and a little forge of his very own. Many criticized Jamie's parents for not sending him to school. His aunt grumbled at his losing hours before her teakettle. But they did not know the boy was devouring books in secret. At 14 he built an electric machine which terrified them all.

At 15, Jamie learned to make mathematical instruments. "You should have a business of your own," said a professor. So now Jamie obtained a little shop in the heart of Glasgow. He was a maker of compasses, sectors, guitars, cellos, flutes. "Could you repair an organ?" asked a passer-by one day. The youth did not decline because he had never repaired one. He studied the mechanism of organs and produced a wonder. "Could you mend a steam engine?" then inquired a customer. The teakettle and its steam flashed through Jamie's thought. He had the mysterious machine brought to him for examination. The keen student saw that this engine was not good for much. He saw that successful ones could be made by use of steam. This discovery suddenly changed the whole course of his life.

From that day, Watt devoted himself to an absorbing study. The problem was to make a useful and powerful steam engine. The young man felt he should enter thoroughly into the subject. There were books in foreign languages which he ought to read. He learned German, French, Italian, and he read the books. But he would not rely on theory alone; he would experiment. To study the nature of steam, he made clouds of it in his shop. He compressed it into tiny cubes, he expanded it into big ones. At length he was ready to build his machine, and he built it. The new engine proved 100 times more efficient than the old. Yet very many years were to pass before this great object won. When the inventor received his patent, his troubles began. He needed money for food, for tools, for more time to think. He needed money to make the engine, but he located none. By now his old business had fallen off for lack of attention. A post of surveyor was offered him, and he sadly accepted it.

Watt waited some 10 years for the recognition of his engine. But when it was recognized it brought him great wealth. Now he lived serene, joyful, prosperous, crowned with honors. He had time to give shape to more plans and more inventions. He produced a copying press, a drying machine, a micrometer. New patents were taken, new studies began, new ideas revealed. And the inventor went on working to lighten the field of labor.

Today, the engines of Watt do the work of millions of men. No matter what the work may be, the engine can accomplish it. It can separate, lift, pull, drive, turn, select, hammer, shape. It has given birth to liners, railways, automobiles, elevators. Best of all, the machine has reduced the hours of factory labor. It has given men more time for study, meditation, and leisure.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierce.
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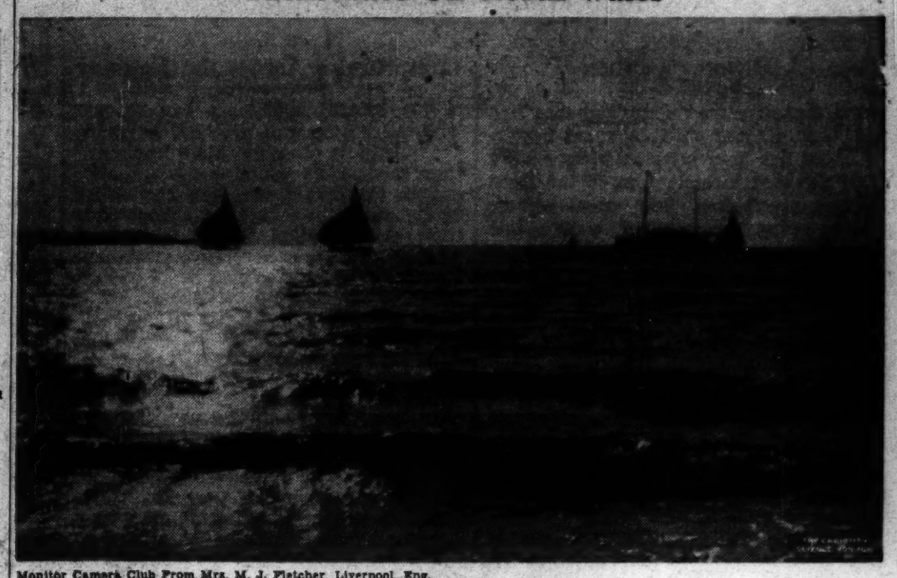
Yacht Race Off North Wales



Monitor Camera Club From Mrs. M. J. Fletcher, Liverpool, Eng.

Running Home Under Spinnakers

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Studies In the Psalms

No. 25 in a series of daily articles covering all the Psalms, in chronological arrangement (not numerical order), prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalm 15

The Consecrated Life

(A Psalm of the Golden Age of Poetry, About 1100-900 B. C.)

TO ONE familiar with the question and answer found in Psalm 24, when the inaugural procession bringing home the Ark stood at the foot of the hill of Zion, seeking permission to ascend to the ancient gates of the city, the subject of Psalm 15 will appear, at first glance, to be a duplicate.

But an alert perusal will show that in Psalm 24 the question is: "Who shall *ascend* into the hill of the Lord" (be worthy to approach). In Psalm 15, the question is stated: "Who shall abide in thy tabernacle? who shall dwell in thy holy hill?"

The preliminary steps of personal preparation for spiritual communion are not here involved. It is assumed they have already been accomplished. This is a question of dwelling in the Presence, and a careful scrutiny will disclose the different qualities emphasized: the landmarks of daily living which have to do with right thinking, honesty, freedom from slander (sometimes called false prophesying or condemning), justice, and brotherly dealings with all his fellow men.

A particular point is made, as so frequently in Biblical literature, of refraining from putting money out on interest. According to the Mosaic law, no man could benefit personally by charging interest of another. The concluding affirmation is worthy of note:

> He that doeth these things
> Shall never be moved.

There is no question that this meditative psalm developed about the same time as Psalm 24, and completed the thought of that great anthem.

Daily Anecdote

'Peace, Perfect Peace'

DR. A. L. PEACE, famous organist, also composer of many well-known hymn tunes, including "St. Margaret" (406 in Christian Science Hymnal), was in 1875 appointed organist of Glasgow Cathedral as well as the university.

He was held in such high esteem by all who knew him that one day his clergyman laughingly remarked that he dared not give out Bickersteth's hymn, "Peace, Perfect Peace," because everyone present would be thinking he was referring to the organist.

Brevities

Ohio State Journal: About the only difference between the old dime novel and one of today is $1.90.

Whitehall Impress: The three words most conducive to peace in this world are, "Yes, my dear."

Bible Arithmetic No. 30

(Answer)

Solution: 6 (Psalms—see Ps. 93:4) minus 4 (Paul—see Gal. 1:1-2) is 2; multiplied by 5 ("earth") is 10; plus 6 ("heaven") is 16; divided by 2 (Revelation—no "8") is 8.

Children's Corner

Why Percy and Edward Were Late for School

Uncle Peter sat beside the reading lamp reading a magazine, and although Jennie and Jimmie had stood almost a minute looking at him, he apparently didn't know they were there. When they spoke, he sat up with a start and looked at them over the top of the magazine.

"Uncle Peter!" said Jimmie.

"We want to ask you a question," said Jennie.

"You startled me," said Uncle Peter. "How many times have I told you that you should never speak suddenly to a person who is reading. The more interested he is in what he is reading the more startled he is when unexpectedly addressed by children. I suppose you wish to know if it is time for you to go to bed."

"We know what time it is," said Jennie. "It won't be time to go to bed for 10 minutes."

"I believe you are right," said Uncle Peter, looking at the clock.

"What we want to know, Uncle Peter," said Jimmie, "is what Percy Pig and Edward Elephant are doing now?"

"Going to bed," said Uncle Peter.

"We don't mean this minute," said Jennie. "What have Percy Pig and Edward Elephant been doing lately?

"About the same things as usual," said Uncle Peter. "Let me see. Let me see. Oh, yes. They didn't go skating."

"Why not?" asked Jimmie.

"They thought better of it," said Uncle Peter. "Every morning for about a week just after their breakfasts Percy had been looking at the thermometer outside the Pigs' kitchen door and Edward had been looking at the thermometer outside the Elephants' kitchen door.

"And so one morning when Percy started for school and met Edward the first thing Edward said was, 'Oh, Percy! It was below freezing last night.' And the first thing Percy said was, 'Oh, Edward! So it was at my house outside the kitchen.' And 'Oh, Percy!' said Edward, 'Do you think the pond will be frozen so we can skate?' And 'Oh, Edward!' said Percy, 'Perhaps it is. Let us hurry and see.'"

"I thought they were going to school," said Jennie.

"So they were," said Uncle Peter. "The pond is on their way to school."

"What is the matter?" asked Jimmie.

"Nothing," said Uncle Peter. "Nothing at all. Percy Pig's father was an early settler who had built a lonely cabin there when he settled. He lived on the pond.

"When they came to Smith's Pond, 'Oh, Edward!' said Percy. 'It is frozen over.' 'Yes, Percy,' said Edward, 'but the ice doesn't look very thick.' 'I will try it first, Edward,' said Percy. 'And then if either of us gets his hind feet wet it will be I.' 'Oh, no, Percy,' said Edward. 'I will try it first. If any hind feet are to get wet let them be mine.'

"'Oh, no, Edward,' cried Percy, and 'Oh, no, Percy,' cried Edward, and 'Not yours. Not yours,' cried Edward and Percy together. And then they both stepped on the ice to try it, and the ice broke, and they both wet their hind feet."

"They couldn't go to school with wet hind feet," said Jennie.

"They had to go home and change their shoes and stockings," said Uncle Peter. "But Mrs. Pig and Mrs. Elephant both wrote nice notes to Miss Peppermint and she excused them for being late. And that was how they didn't go skating."

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

They Both Stepped on the Ice to Try It

Quotation for Today

THE fewer desires, the more peace.
—THOMAS WILSON

In Lighter Vein

City Girl

"Oh, what a funny looking cow!" said the fair young visitor from the city. "Why hasn't it any horns?"

"There are many reasons," answered the farmer, "why a cow does not have horns. Some are born without horns, and do not have any until the late years of their life. Others are dehorned. While still other breeds are not supposed to have horns at all. So you see there are many reasons why a cow sometimes does not have horns. But the chief reason that this critter does not have any horns is that it isn't a cow at all. It's a horse."

Test of Manners

It is told of a sage that one day, after the fashion of his school, he was questioned, "Master, what is the test of good manners?"

"It is being able to put up pleasantly with bad ones," was the quick reply.

Impossible!

"Hm-m! Here's a story about a collar button found in a cow's stomach."

"That must be a fake. How could a cow get under a bedroom dresser?"

Tit-Bits

"Clever little Flo-Flo! I hide behind a tree and he finds me at once."

Future Banker

Mother: "Willie, there are seven pieces of candy on the table. Divide them with Susie."

Willie: "All right, mother. Now, Susie, I'll take one and then you take one, until they're all off the plate."

Stylish Clothes

A miserly man was approached by a friend who tried to persuade him to dress more in accordance with his station in life.

"I'm surprised," said the friend, "that you should allow yourself to become shabby."

"But I'm not shabby," said the miser.

"Oh, but you are. Remember your father. He was always neatly dressed. His clothes were always well tailored and of the best material."

"Why," shouted the other triumphantly, "these clothes I'm wearing were father's!"—Vancouver Sun.

Borrowing on Capital

Junior—"Say, mother, how much am I worth?"

Mother—"Why, you're worth a million dollars to me, dear."

Junior—"Well, when could you advance me a quarter?"—Grit.

Busy Line

"Bessie and I can hardly understand each other when we talk over the telephone."

"Did you ever try talking one at a time?"—Grit.

Bible Arithmetic

No. 30

(This feature on Mondays and Tuesdays is based on citations of current study.)

From the number of letters in the name of the Old Testament book which has this verse: "The Lord on high is mightier than the noise of many waters, yea, than the mighty waves of the sea" ..... —

Subtract the number of letters in the name of the writer of the book of Galatians ..... —

Multiply by the number of letters in the name given to "the dry land," as recorded in Gen. 1:10.. —

Add the number of letters in the name given to "the firmament," as recorded in Gen. 1:8 ..... —

Divide by 3 if there is an "s," and by 2 if there isn't, in the name of the last book of the New Testament ..... —

What Is the Answer?
(Solution Appears on This Page)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Bread on the Waters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Litchfield, Conn.

When Harriet Beecher Stowe was a child, her family moved to a section of the country where Indians still harassed the white folk. After one stiff encounter, in which the whites were victorious, the Indians withdrew, but left one of their number, wounded, near the Stowe home.

The next day, when little Harriet saw him, she fetched a platter of steaming hot food and a large glass of cold water. She put the platter with its appetizing contents upon the ground and pushed it toward him. He soon was able to reach it; then he proceeded to devour it ravenously.

Perceiving her apprehension of him, the Indian, when he had finished his delightful repast, good-naturedly pushed the platter toward her, then rolled the goblet in her direction. He thanked her with a smile and a wave of his hand. The next morning the small maid reappeared, to the Indian's evident delight, and repeated her performance.

For three days little Harriet fed the man regularly, until, on looking out the fourth day, she saw the man had gone, evidently carried off by his tribesmen during the night.

But all during the time that the Stowes lived there, their house grounds, cattle and property were unmolested by the Indians; they were safe from raids. And not only that, but venison and game were frequently left on their doorstep at night, to be discovered by them in the morning.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzziesmith

Cryptogram

A little quotation by a little friend of many readers of this page forms the basis for this cryptogram which is shared by a Montgomery, Ala., reader:

"RY'V VHFFY YJ XGJH,
ISRFGCV ITS THTN
VOTSF FTZO DJDFGY
JI DN CTN."

—VBGWJGGFY VBF.

Letter Changing

Following the usual rules, change SLOW to RUSH in 8 moves.

A Tricky Word

From what word of 9 letters can you take away the whole and yet have some left? Read the problem carefully, and see if you can guess this tricky word.

Measuring Problem

A man wished to measure out exactly 7 pints of milk. He had only a 3-pint vessel and a 5-pint vessel. How could he accomplish this with the two vessels he had?

Fun With Antonyms

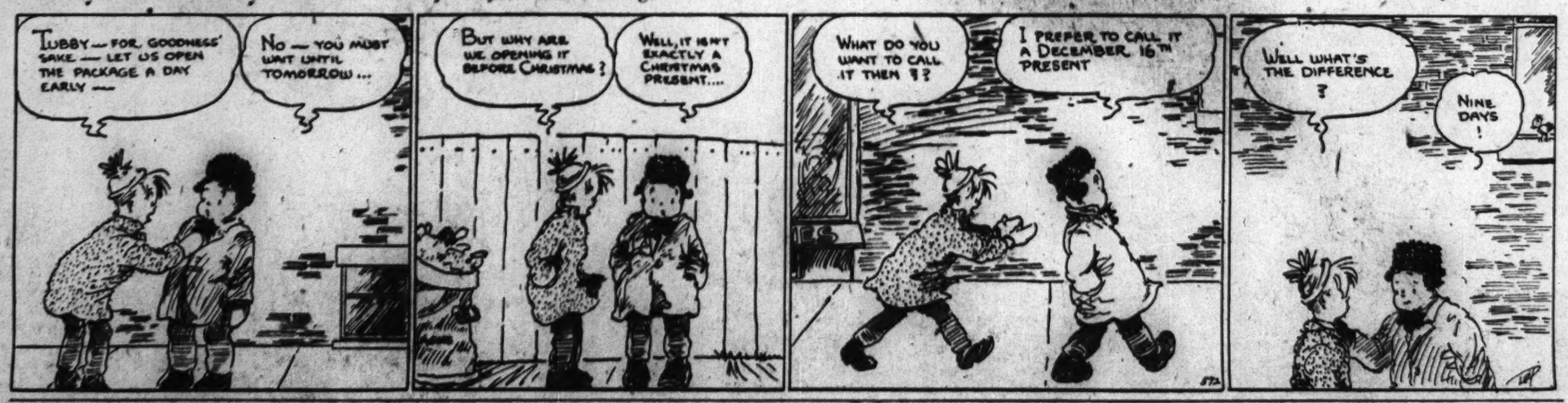
The antonym for the first word has been checked for you. Can you find the others?

1	truth	source	
2	punctual	terminal	
3	uniform	error	✓
4	concordant	slovenly	
5	plenary	segregated	
6	cumulative	incomplete	
7	united	decreasing	
8	orderly	antagonistic	
9	inorganal	varied	
10	profuse	military	

(Answers Among Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Tubby's Mysterious Package*

By Le Pelley


TUBBY—FOR GOODNESS' SAKE—LET US OPEN THE PACKAGE A DAY EARLY—
NO—YOU MUST WAIT UNTIL TOMORROW...
BUT WHY ARE WE OPENING IT BEFORE CHRISTMAS?
WELL, IT ISN'T EXACTLY A CHRISTMAS PRESENT....
WHAT DO YOU WANT TO CALL IT THEN??
I PREFER TO CALL IT A DECEMBER 16TH PRESENT
WELL WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE?
NINE DAYS!

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Sleepy Bear*

By The Hagers

I SENT TED OFF TO SCHOOL AT EIGHT. (I HAD TO WAKE HIM; IT WAS LATE.)
THEN STOPPED TO BRING HIM HOME AT FOUR. HIS TEACHER MET ME AT THE DOOR.
"PROFESSOR WIDGEON LECTURED TO THE SCHOOL. BEFORE HIS TALK WAS THROUGH
I SAW THREE DUCKLINGS NOD, BUT TED IS SLEEPING YET!" THE TEACHER SAID.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Dictator Captured

THE chess game Chiang Kai-shek had been playing with Japanese negotiators has been interrupted by seizure and reported assassination of the Nanking generalissimo. The logical captors would be the Japanese. They could get no satisfaction out of Chiang. He would not give in to their demands; would not say no; and he kept them continually guessing. Meantime he went on developing China and building up an army against, apparently, a day of reckoning. Little, however, that is Occidentally logical occurs in China: The captor happens to be one of Chiang's stanch aides, Chang Hsiao-liang!

The question has been asked: Can Chang Hsiao-liang be a tool of Japan's? Surely not. This Chang will be remembered as the overlord of Manchuria before the Japanese turned it into Manchoukuo. Since that time he has been one of the military supports of the Nanking Government in the Yangtse valley. In Chinese fashion he has been permitted to retain control over his Manchurian army. Both he and they still nurse a hatred for Japan, and look to a day when they may wrest Manchuria away from the Japanese. No, Chang surely cannot be a tool of Japan's.

The Manchurian, indeed, is said to be so anti-Japanese that he has become tired of the crafty chess game tactics conducted by the Nanking Dictator. He wants action. Only one faction in China can promise action, and that is the Communist army. Nobody knows just how much territory the Chinese Communists control. But, apparently, they have a far-flung influence in northwestern China, and are pushing north and east, with the view of trying conclusions with the Japanese.

This might explain the Manchurian's reported flirting with the Communists. He would simply be following the example of thousands of his men. For a long time it has been a joke in China that, whenever Chang Hsiao-liang, in behalf of the Nanking Government, sent troops against the Communists, they joined forces instead of issue with the enemy. The Nanking generalissimo this time went north with the Manchurian to stop this fraternization. He chose a time when the Manchurian leader himself was ready for his own march to Damascus. The trap in which Chiang Kai-shek was caught appears to have been the result of this fortuitous coincidence.

If, as reported, the Manchurian is holding Chiang Kai-shek till Chiang comes out for war against Japan, he will no doubt be responding to the desire of many Chinese. The chess game may have been going in China's favor. But the Japanese have not stayed their aggression while negotiations over past aggressions have been under way in Nanking. North of Shensi Province, where Chiang Kai-shek has been held prisoner, is Suiyuan Province, adjoining Mongolia. Here the Japanese, pursuing a drive to cut a continental swathe between China and Russia, are making trouble. Sober-minded Chinese, in consequence, are becoming very impatient. In their view, the Communist punch seemed far more desirable than Chiang Kai-shek's table tactics.

The nearness of Suiyuan and Shensi has persuaded Soviet Russia that the coup against Chiang has been engineered in Tokyo? That is not impossible. Nothing is impossible in the Far Eastern situation. It will be recalled that the Japanese had more than a hand in the last rebellion against Nanking in southern Kwangsi, stage-managed, as this is supposed to have been, to make Chiang Kai-shek fight Japan. But, till some of the obscurity is removed, it is difficult to see the Japanese connection in the present case. The Manchurian leader and the Communists are the persons least likely to be tools of Japan. Less unlikely is the Japanese counter-charge that the Soviet itself, already known to be supporting the Chinese Communists, had a hand in the coup. It is the tragedy of China that even a seemingly domestic revolt is always suspect of having emerged out of an international caldron.

Poetic Injustice?

WHAT is the most unpopular poem in the English language? This is not a point on which it is possible to speak with mathematical certainty, but a famous English newspaper, having consulted its readers on the question, finds good reason to suppose that Longfellow's "Excelsior," "Village Blacksmith," and "A Psalm of Life," T. E. Brown's "My Garden," Kipling's "If," Mrs. Hemans's "Casabianca," and Southey's "After Blenheim" are all strong candidates for the distinction.

What the current taste in literature most disapproves, apparently, is smugness of outlook, and there is nothing to regret in this, for smugness can easily degenerate into even less desirable qualities. At the same time, most of the poems picked out for especial condemnation have certain merits that ought not to be disregarded. The simplicity and smooth versification of Longfellow, for example, have been to several generations the key that has opened wide the gates of poetry. It is unlikely that the usefulness of these unpopular poems has been exhausted even yet.

Compromise Across the Equator

NO PEACE machinery can be any more successful, practical, or pacific than its wielders. More important than the specific commitments and obligations to which powers bind themselves by signatures in conference assembled is their determination to act upon their word. In short, the atmosphere which continues in the months and years to surround inter-American relations is vastly more vital than the forms of words to which the plenipotentiaries at Buenos Aires set their hands and seals.

Therefore the series of concessions which the United States delegation has been forced to make to the Argentine representatives, in the interest of unanimity, was plainly necessary. You cannot bind sovereign powers by majority vote, until the day comes when the concept of national sovereignty recedes far more than it has yet done.

The major objective of the Buenos Aires conference hence became the establishment of some machinery—any machinery—to produce the most favoring atmosphere in which to bring the twenty-one republics to a common meeting ground at a future crisis.

Secretary Hull has therefore refrained with the utmost care from throwing his weight about. Even his patience must have been sorely tried when apparent compromises laboriously beaten out were set back at the last minute by Dr. Saavedra Lamas, Argentinian Foreign Minister.

As things now stand, the powers have agreed to a treaty re-emphasizing their obligations under five existing peace treaties. They bind themselves to consult together in the event of any external threat to the peace, American or foreign. They condemn and seek to abolish by statute the practice of intervention. And —unless the draft is changed again—they recommend the application through domestic legislation of impartial embargoes against all belligerents.

It was the clash between the impartial-embargo idea, or insulationism, favored by the United States and Brazil, and the collective action idea theoretically favored by the Argentine and other League members which held up the conference. Actually, the clash may have been more legalistic than practical. The impartial-embargo practice may well be a transitory project, applied unless or until the collective actionists determine an aggressor and move against him. But Argentina, bound by close ties to Great Britain, and the other League members—also enjoying links to various European countries—were unwilling to seem to cast a stone at the Geneva theories. Actually, their own apathy in past crises has been seriously hurtful to Geneva.

But Secretary Hull, refusing to lose his temper, has steadily accepted what others would freely offer. Thus he has further diminished the domineering Uncle Sam concept, which is the best possible preparation for sensible inter-American cooperation in a future crisis.

The Physics of Economic Facts

TRANSPORTATION seeks its own level—in the cheapest rates. It costs 35 cents to ship a hundred pounds of steel from the Atlantic to the Pacific seaboard by way of the Panama Canal; to ship the same amount from Chicago by rail costs a dollar. Though halfway nearer the Pacific coast markets, mid-western manufacturers are left high and dry by this economic counterpart of a physical law.

There are two ways for mid-western shippers to meet this disadvantage. One is to invoke higher charges against water-borne traffic. The alternative is to reduce long-haul rail rates west of the Mississippi. Industry, railroads and shippers in the central United States favor the first method. The Illinois Manufacturers' Association has asked federal authorities to increase Panama Canal tolls so as to minimize advantages enjoyed by intercoastal shipping.

Before penalizing either system, it is well to remember that each possesses some advantages which the other cannot match. Coastwise carriers, of course, cannot compete with the speed and directness of railroads. But neither can the rails approach the cheapness of domestic water-borne commerce, particularly in the movement of bulk freight.

When permitted to function freely—subject only to fair regulation—each service will show superiority in its own sphere of usefulness. Each will find its level.

Transportation costs are a definite part of the price structure. Freight charges must be reckoned in to the cost of nearly everything the public consumes. Current economic trends impel an automatic lowering of prices commensurate with increased efficiency in production methods. This makes it imperative to protect savings afforded by coastal commerce.

Rather than permit sectional demands to interfere with the obtaining of broad economic advantages, mid-western manufacturers should consider the possibility of reducing rates on bulk rail shipments between Chicago and the Pacific.

If the differential favoring the Panama Canal route cannot be offset in this way, another alternative remains. That is the possibility of utilizing Mississippi barge lines linking the central states to New Orleans and the Panama Canal. The fact that this route offers rates paralleling rates from east coast points indicates that this outlet is worth exploring.

Art and Definition

Book News of the Day

FORMULAE are of little help in enabling us to understand or even to enjoy art, and of no use whatever as an aid to one who seeks to make art. As Shaw, in effect, remarks: "The 95 per cent of playwriting that can be taught is not important." In a day of handy little essays that promise rather too much in such titles as "So you are going to become a composer?" a welcome reminder of simple fact comes from Albert Guérard in ART FOR ART'S SAKE (Boston: Lothrop, Lee and Shepard. $3).

"A definition of art that would enable us to create art has been the age-long dream of classical critics," Mr. Guérard writes. "It has never been attained; art cannot be produced according to recipes or formulae." Through synthesis it is possible for a playwright to evolve a creditable echo of a dramatist's manner, or for a painter to restate the style of Cézanne; but the product is unworthy of the term art, however salable it may prove.

* * *

Mr. Guérard adds: "So we shall have to be satisfied with a passive definition, one that will enable us, not to create, but simply to recognize."

What may we come to recognize then? The qualities that are evoked from the unplumbable wells of individual intuition, inspiration, imagination. We can become aware of the wonder that lies in Shakespeare's choice of the one right word, acquire the insight needed to delight in Bach's tonal architecture, come upon the simplicity required to perceive Rembrandt's humanity.

Mr. Guérard's book is another volume to add to an existing company of charts to new vistas of expression. That is its chief service—testimonial of its author's thoughts on aesthetic verities that have endured many cycles of fashion. His discourse is enlivened by continued attention to the perishable nature of theories that have flourished and withered like orchid growths that offer no nourishment to the tree that supports them.

* * *

He pays his respects with unflagging zest and wit to the historical background of art theory and goes on to discuss the ramifications of such topics as Art for Money, for Prestige, for Information, for Morality, for Propaganda. Finally he considers art on three levels or manifestations: Functionalism, the Joy of Living and the Despairing Quest.

His conclusion is not necessarily alarming, for it has been noted before that artists in their final phases ascend to stratospheres where even the devoted perforce fall behind. In this phase to hazard a definition of our own, the artist sometimes is trying, in print or paint or sound, to make visible, or audible, the inexpressible. E. C. S.

Not in His Vocabulary

The Land of Barbara Worth

IT IS many years since Barbara Worth faded slowly from the national consciousness of America, but Harold Bell Wright's legendary heroine of the desert is not without honor in her own land. Her name is still popular and still effective for hotels, for stores and even for gasoline filling stations throughout California's Imperial Valley and its approaches. Barbara herself might be thrilled to find her name perpetuated in the valley but still more thrilled would she be, and almost incredulous, as she noted the tremendous changes which men have wrought in this valley during three short decades since her time. To say that this parched and uninhabitable region, far below sea level, has blossomed like the rose, would be an understatement. It has become, in fact, one of the richest gardens of food produce in the world.

Above the door of the Barbara Worth Hotel in El Centro, county seat of Imperial County, these words are painted:

> The Desert waited, silent, hot and fierce in its desolation, holding its treasures against the coming of the strong ones.

The passage is, of course, from *The Winning of Barbara Worth* and the hotel is only one of many ocular proofs that the "strong ones" duly arrived and appropriated the wealth of the fierce desert. The immense treasure of fertility is geologically a gift of the Colorado river, which has been the valley's good angel as well as its dreaded bane. Perhaps no other large American river has been so quixotic in its behavior as has the Colorado, and yet, without the changes of mood to which the river has been subject Imperial Valley would have possessed no treasure to tempt the pioneers.

In dim prehistoric ages the river conceived the odd idea of cutting off the head of the Gulf of California and making of it an inland lake. This it accomplished by building a stout dam of silt at a point about 100 miles below the head of the gulf and pouring its waters into the detached inland sea. As it built the dam ever higher and higher it also built up the level of the lake and allowed its surplus water to spill over the dam and down to the sea.

* * *

It also spent some centuries freshening the lake gradually, but when it had finally produced an immense body of water, 2100 square miles in area and half fresh in content, it suddenly tired of its geological handiwork, like a changeable youngster who has built a mechanical toy only to lose interest in it as it nears completion. It deserted the lake entirely, returned to the sea below the dam, and for many centuries continued to empty into the gulf. The lake gradually dried up and became the Imperial Valley, hot and fierce, but with a bed of silt whose depth and potential richness can only be compared to the Nile Valley.

In 1905, however, an unaccountable yearning smote the Colorado's fluvial breast to revisit the lake it had made and deserted. Perhaps, like a dog in the manger, it was concerned to note that man was taking up its forgotten toy. With sudden determination it broke through its banks, ran madly down a diversion canal built to irrigate the valley and began filling up the great depression once more. But this time it reckoned without its new master, which was—to be definite—the Southern Pacific railway. The tracks and stations of the S. P. lay all up and down the valley and were quickly submerged in muddy water. For two years this went on and by that time the river had rebuilt a lake forty-five miles long and eighty-three feet deep. It threatened to destroy all the hopes of the pioneers, but with a determination matching the river's own the railroad engineers finally forced the impetuous Colorado back into its proper channel leading to the sea.

* * *

The desert has become a supergarden. Fruits of all sorts flourish there, olives, early asparagus in great quantity, Egyptian cotton. Year-round alfalfa permits much dairying. Melons are the greatest crop of all and more cantaloupes are raised in this valley than in any other entire state of the Union. In a good cantaloupe year the value of this crop alone is worth five times what it cost to tame the river.

So great is the area of the Imperial Valley that despite its wonderful development no more than a beginning has been made. It still looks from many angles like a desert. The approach by the road from San Diego gives this impression. Climbing over a savage tumble of rocks it suddenly presents the valley in scenes as though conceived by some daring theatrical painter from Olympus. All about are jets of living red flame, the blossoms of the ocotillo cactus. Far, far below, depressed 250 feet below the ocean's level, is the valley floor, illuminated, if there has recently been a good shower, by mile on mile of mauve-colored desert verbenas. In the distance is a magic backdrop formed by the Sand hills and the Chocolate mountains. At every turn of your car's wheels, or those of Phoebus' chariot, the scene changes. At dawn or sunset the colors are splashed on with apparently reckless disregard for values, yet nature knows what she is doing and never dips her brush into the wrong paint pot. This, despite all that the strong ones have done, is the land that Barbara Worth knew thirty years ago. S. A. C.

North . . South . . East . . West

Academic Freedom Threatened

By Frank L. Perrin

REFERENCE has previously been made in this column to the situation created at Wisconsin University by the effort of Governor La Follette to induce the Board of Regents to dismiss President Glenn Frank. The Governor has at last succeeded in gaining control of the board through appointment of members who are supposed to be indebted to him politically. But until quite recently he has not attempted to force a final decision. As to the Governor's desire in the matter there remains not the slightest doubt. President Frank is regarded by him as a dangerous potential political opponent. If he is that it is only because he has refused to play the game in which the La Follettes, father and sons, have made all the rules and held a major share of the stakes.

Eighteen months ago Dr. Frank's name was frequently mentioned by Republicans who were then casting about for promising available candidates for the national presidency. Such possible preference could not willingly be condoned by the reigning house in a state which had repeatedly repudiated Republican rule and put its seal of official approval upon an independent Progressive regime. President Frank, standing conspicuously at the head of a university which had advanced under his direction from seventh to second place in the standing of American educational institutions, might conceivably become a disturbing element in 1940, even if he did not seriously interfere with the Progressive party program in 1936.

* * *

Now, it seems, the issue has been joined and a trial of strength is awaited. Two months ago, in Madison, I discussed this matter with President Frank and, later, with some of his friends and defenders. From them it is learned, as the fact appears to be, that the issue is purely political. But the real issue is more important, more transcending. The threat is to the academic freedom of state-supported educational institutions. No governor of a state is invested with supervisory or dictatorial power over state schools or colleges. It is true that he may possess the power to appoint members of the governing boards, but with this his authority ends, or should end. It cannot be assumed that all power is delegated to or resides within even a chief executive of a state or nation.

One of the causes of complaint lodged against Dr. Frank is that he is too much interested in problems which concern the people generally, and that he devotes time to the study and discussion of these matters and neglects his duties to the university. At an earlier meeting of the board of regents these charges were answered by President Frank, evidently to the satisfaction of the Governor's friends, who had been instructed to proceed summarily in the matter. It was then hoped that no further effort would be made immediately to reopen the case.

But now the success of the La Follettes, the Governor and the Senator, in their alliance with the Roosevelt Democrats in the recent campaign, seems to have given them renewed courage in the determination to impose their will upon the state university. Apparently it has been decreed that President Frank must be discredited. He is incorrigible and unmanagable. If a La Follette is to emerge above the near horizon as a candidate to succeed President Roosevelt in 1940, an enemy within cannot safely be sheltered or even endured.

* * *

Yet there is still to be dealt with that regard which even politically appointed public servants have for the sanctity of an official oath and that respect which they feel for the wishes of the people they actually represent. It is this political honesty that Governor La Follette seems to be finding it difficult to contend. Opposing him, more vigorously and more openly, though no more effectively, is an almost united body of graduates and undergraduates of the university. These men and women see no good reason why their school should be made to serve the selfish purposes or advance the political fortunes of any man or any party.

The issue in Wisconsin is not local. It is one that concerns, or may eventually concern, the people of every state and country. Shall the citizens of a state or nation stand idly by while academic freedom is threatened? Are the policies and government of our colleges and universities to be shaped and directed abritrarily by those politically ambitious, or by boards of trustees answerable to the people?

The Wide Horizon

Brynmawr—the Brighter Way

By Irene Armstrong

WE HAD read of the Brynmawr Experiment before we left America; on shipboard we heard it discussed; and we had been in England but a few days when an economist referred to it as a gleam of light, small yet bright, in the darkness of Wales' distressed areas problem.

Brynmawr stands on the edge of both a rural and an industrial area. Geographically and otherwise it presents strong contrasts. From the crest of a 1200 foot hill we saw two distinctly different scenes. Facing us the Vale of Usk and the valleys along its rolling hills made a beautiful picture. Hamlets dot the hillsides, mosaicked in various tones of richly-plowed earth—that same earth that has been worked for hundreds of years and yielded its increase to laborers of the soil. Turn about, and the scene shifts. Valleys, furnaces, pits, and in the immediate foreground, long irregular shaft gashes and mounds which speak of the past, as well as do the rich and fertile fields. Here also the earth has been "plowed" with unceasing toil to make it yield its harvest. A single harvest—coal.

The town, too, presents contrasts. It shared in the trade boom that swept over South Wales during the days preceding and immediately following the armistice. Then came the great coal strike and its subsequent troubles. Some measure of relief against starvation was effected through the Coalfields Distress Committee of the Society of Friends. Later the group working out from Brynmawr determined to concentrate on a small section of area over which relief had been administered. It was evident that an experiment would need to commence in a small way. Two methods for reconstruction were decided upon: to make a complete survey of the whole situation; and to establish small new industries, which should provide permanent work for at least a small percentage of the population.

* * *

Under the guidance of an experienced leader a social survey was made by the townspeople themselves and not by men and women trained in social work. More than 200 volunteers, drawn from all classes of the community, formed into groups and applied themselves to questions of finance, agriculture, education, health, transport and industry. Depending, as they told us when showing us their permanent records, "on the power of a right idea," they were rewarded with a superb type of service; a desire to help the community lent verve, warmth and courage to the quest, and victory over innumerable obstacles. The activities through which improvement eventually took place were the usual ones—a community center with classes in painting, lino-cuts and other crafts, discussion groups, social welfare (and Brynmawr's winters call for devoted care), as well as opportunity for musical expression, so vital and necessary to the Welsh.

Today as one walks through The Brynmawr Industries Limited, the answer to the question "What can be done?" is definite and clear. A number of the original industries, after months of experiment, were abolished. However, three of the original ones continue to make progress—bootmaking, weaving and furniture building. Bootmaking has attained to an established reputation in South Wales valleys for the production of a high standard of miners' boots and footwear especially suited to agricultural workers is today finding increased sales in Mid-Wales and elsewhere.

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In the weaving section, in spite of drastic technical difficulties to be overcome and the eventual change over from single to double width cloth, a range of fine quality *Breconspun* tweeds is put out and finds a ready market. From the first, the furniture section specialized in combining modern design with real craftsmanship, relying for its effect on the natural beauty of proportion and line. Of these three industries, the furniture is the only one that is sold directly to the individual—the tweeds and boots being marketed through trade channels.

That intangible yet enduring element, *esprit de corps*, is a potent factor in the Brynmawr Experiment. It has been and still is the aim of those responsible for the formation and continuance of these efforts, that they shall succeed as a commercial undertaking and not as a charitable attempt to alleviate a little of the mass of unemployment in South Wales. The productions of each department are sold in keen competition with those of other factories, and it is believed that the zest of co-operation—which is really the basis of the venture—is largely responsible for the measure of success so far achieved.

Small in scope though this experiment may be, it is a useful one. It is essential, too, in the light of past history that Brynmawr should look not to the coal, iron or steel development for its sustenance, but rather to future progress of new local industries, cemented with the wholesome spirit of co-operation. The result then will fulfill its present promise—benefit not just to a few but to the whole community.